

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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POLICE ARREST SMATA LEADERS, DEMONSTRATORS

5 Leaders Arrested

PY171847 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1725 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (NA)--According to union spokesmen five high-ranking leaders of the mechanics union, whose involvement in organizing the SMATA [Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers] stoppage has been considered decisive, have been arrested by the police.

They are: Raul Monin, from SMATA's union secretariat; Roberto Morano (Moron); Manuel Pardo (San Justo); Joaquin Fanjul, interior secretary; and Rogelio Iannella, who belongs to the San Isidro shop.

All of them had met recently with the labor under secretary, Ricardo Garcia del Hoyo, and other national authorities, to report on the crisis being experienced in the automotive sector.

The spokesmen said that at least two of these leaders presented themselves when they heard that the police had orders to arrest them. These arrests are in addition to the arrests of the SMATA workers who met in front of and in the neighborhood of the union's headquarters, located at 600 Belgrano Avenue.

1,200 Auto Workers Arrested

PY171930 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (NA)--The federal police confirmed this afternoon that "a large number" of people were arrested in front of the headquarters of the Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers Union (SMATA), but it explained that under orders of the federal police chief, Gen Juan Bautista Sassiain, all of the persons arrested were released after they were identified. Although the communique issued by the federal police does not mention it, police sources have reported that about 1,200 persons were arrested.

The text of the communique states:

"The Argentine federal police report that in view of the stoppage held by SMATA with the intention of holding a rally at Plaza de Mayo, it has arrested a large number of people among whom were professional agitators belonging to leftist organizations.

The stoppage, which was not authorized by the pertinent authorities and which was in open violation of the enforced law, forced the police to act to protect peace and public order.

"Moreover, since the situation has been normalized and the detainees have been identified, the chief of the Argentine federal police has ordered their release."

Workers Released, Leaders Held

PY180117 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2341 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (NA)--Union spokesmen tonight reported that most of the 1,200 auto workers arrested at noon today in front of the headquarters of the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers [SMATA] have been released. The spokesmen indicated however, that 12 SMATA leaders remain under arrest at the central police department and the 24th and 51st police precinct stations.

ECONOMY MINISTRY ANNOUNCES FOREIGN DEBT FIGURES

PY170340 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Jun p 1

[Text] The Economy Ministry yesterday revealed that the nation's foreign debt amounts to \$27 billion, and that the treasury deficit for the first 4 months of the year had been 4.8 trillion (4,788,873 million) pesos, 62 percent higher in real terms than for the same period last year. The deficit of roughly over \$4 billion was covered with foreign loans and Central Bank funds during the January-April period, the Finance Undersecretariat said. Of the total foreign debt, \$13.8 billion are repayable this year with \$2 billion owed to U.S. banks in the next 2 months. The public sector must repay \$5.4 [billion] this year, 40 percent of the total, and the private sector \$8.3 billion. Argentina's total payments for this year should amount to \$18.4 billion of interests on the debt; tourism abroad and current account transactions are taken into account. Of the state firms, YPF owes \$1.8 billion abroad this year, Agua y Energia \$837 million, SEGBA \$373 million, Ferrocarriles Argentinos \$365 million, Gas del Estado \$215 million, ENTEL \$192 million and Aerolineas Argentinas \$113 [million].

CHILEANS EXPELLED AFTER DISMISSAL OF CASE

PY171703 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2149 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 16 Jun (TELAM) --Federal Judge Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer has dismissed the case against the following Chilean citizens: Alberto Andrade Hernandez, Juan Manuel Andrade Marquez, Rene Rudecindro Vera Saldivia, Juan Claudio Barrientos, and Pedro Enrique Mansilla Oyarzum.

They were detained a few days ago when the national gendarmerie caught them trying to enter the country illegally through unauthorized places.

The dismissal also establishes the expulsion of the five Chilean citizens, a task to be undertaken by the National Migrations Directorate.

BRIEFS

1980 IMPORT FIGURES--Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--The economic opening experienced by Argentina in 1980 led to a sudden surge of imports which totalled \$10 billion in that year alone. The leading items were cars and spare parts, computers, office equipment, audio equipment and color TV sets and their components. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1205 GMT 16 Jun 81 PY]

SOVIET FISH PURCHASE--(NA)--The Soviet Union is prepared to purchase the major part of the fish obtained by Argentine trawlers operating south of parallel 46, according to navy Captain Victor Babino, national policy director of the Maritime Interests Ministry. He also said that a Soviet fish research ship is due here within the next few months to collaborate with fishing activities in the South Atlantic waters. Babino spoke to reporters at Ezeiza International Airport on his return from the USSR yesterday. He accompanied Carlos Garcia Martinez, trade and maritime interests minister, on his trip to the Soviet Union. The official said that during the time the Argentine mission was in the USSR, valuable contacts were established between private Soviet and Argentine fishing concerns with a view to forming mixed companies for the exploitation and subsequent export to the USSR of fish from areas south of parallel 46. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Jun 81 p 11 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Relations Soon To Be Normal

PY171417 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 16 Jun (AFP)--During a news conference here today Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya stated that important channels have been opened to normalize the Bolivian diplomatic relations with Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama.

He added that the normalization process of diplomatic relations with the United States is at a standstill; there are still a few details to be arranged before the two countries exchange ambassadors.

Last week Rolon Anaya announced that Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government, which tomorrow completes 11 months in power, had managed to normalize its relations with all the countries of the world with the exception of the United States, Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela. These last two countries together with Bolivia, Peru and Colombia comprise the subregional Andean Pact.

The minister reiterated that friendly notes have been exchanged with the governments of Quito, Caracas and Panama in the last few hours but admitted that it is not possible to determine the exact date on which the relations will be normalized.

He pointed out that Bolivia does not accept any conditions for resuming relations with the United States, but admitted that the State Department had presented the military regime with certain previous demands. He explained that among these demands is handing over to U.S. justice Bolivian drug traffickers at large.

He denied that the armed forces have neglected the struggle against drug trafficking and stated that it continues through specialized organizations who coordinate their activities with the advisors of the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) of the United States.

Rolon Anaya pointed out that the United States had never demanded the country's democratization as a condition for recognizing the Bolivian Government.

He recalled that the right to hold or not hold elections is a sovereign Bolivian attribute and that it was acknowledged by the U.S. regime from the moment it signed, in 1945, the UN Charter which respects people's self-determination.

He then said that on the two occasions when the United States was ready to completely normalize its relations with Bolivia, a subversive uprising headed by Lt Col Emilio Lanza, former commander of the Special Troops Training Center (CITE), took place. The exchange of ambassadors was postponed for this reason.

His final words were aimed at proving that the Bolivian Government, after an obvious phase of disagreements, currently respects human rights and that its final goal is to implement a democracy [word indistinct] to meet the country's needs.

U.S. Demands Met

PY171654 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Speaking at a news conference held yesterday, Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya made the following statement on the status of the negotiations aimed at bringing relations with the United States back to normal:

[Begin recording] All the U.S. demands have been met. These demands cannot be regarded as conditions or acts of intervention since, as we have time and again said, no intervention will be tolerated in our country. We have always maintained that our foreign negotiations should be conducted, are conducted and will continue to be conducted in a dignified manner, always preserving national sovereignty. In response to the first part of your question, I can say that this has been done. [end recording]

In response to journalists who insisted on asking what the U.S. demands were for resuming normal relations with Bolivia, Foreign Minister Rolon Anaya said: [Begin recording] For instance, the respect for the Vienna Convention which, as is known, provides that consuls will have the right to assist their countrymen who are arrested or detained, especially concerning U.S. citizens caught redhanded in or charged with drug trafficking. [end recording]

Among the U.S. demands already met by the Bolivian Government, Minister Rolon Anaya mentioned the following: [Begin recording] Another demand which was already met is the request for an explanation with regard to incidents that took place before and after 17 July. As you may recall [words indistinct] some violent acts--which were very unpleasant for both parties--took place when the former U.S. ambassador was still in La Paz. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has given the appropriate explanations and has offered to make any compensation to which Bolivia may be legally obliged. [end recording]

He added that the rest of the U.S. demands are related to drug traffic.

U.S. CHARGE ARRIVES; COOPERATION NORMAL

PY180333 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Alexander Watson, U.S. interim charge d'affaires, resumed his specific functions at the U.S. Embassy last Tuesday. Bolivian Foreign Ministry spokesmen released this information to the communications media by stating that Alexander Watson has reported his resumption of activities to the appropriate Bolivian officials.

Now that this high-ranking U.S. official has arrived, the cooperation agreements and projects between Bolivia and the United States are back to normal.

BRIEFS

SWISS AMBASSADOR--Luciano Mordasini has presented his credentials as Swiss ambassador to Bolivia. Ambassador Mordasini promised to return to Bolivia in August to look into opportunities for assistance and cooperation programs in the agricultural sector between Switzerland and Bolivia. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 9 PY]

EXPORT FIGURES--The Industry and Commerce Ministry has reported that Bolivian exports during 1980 reached \$1,033,044,182. Mineral and hydrocarbon exports reached \$886,256,365. Nontraditional exports only represented 14 percent of the total. The ministry also reported that there was a \$32-million increase in exports during 1981 as compared to 1980. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Jun 81 p 8 PY] In the first quarter of 1981 Bolivia has exported \$129-million worth of minerals. Tin represents 60 percent of this total. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 May 81 p 12 PY]

TIN PRODUCTION--The Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy has reported that Bolivia produced 6,796 tons of tin in the first quarter of this year. Plans for this year call for producing more than 28,000 tons. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 May 81 p 10 PY]

ISRAEL CHARGES NUCLEAR AID TO IRAQI PROGRAM

Israeli Note Received in Tokyo

PY171402 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jun 81 p 9

[By Osvaldo Peralva from Tokyo]

[Text] In a 5-page document sent to all the heads of foreign diplomatic missions in Tokyo, the Israeli Embassy nominally cites Brazil as one of the countries that is contributing toward the Iraqi nuclear program, stressing that its objective is not for peaceful purposes. Then on page two on the note, citing a series of facts, it asserts that on the occasion of signing the nuclear cooperation agreement between Brasilia and Baghdad on 29 September 1979, Iraqi Ambassador Haidar [as published] reportedly said: "If our enemy, Israel, is about to build an atomic bomb, or in the case that it already has one, what is stopping us from developing the same capability?" On page four, point seven, the note states: "Acquisition of nuclear materiel. Iraq is operating in four directions at the same time in order to stock the uranium that will make it self-sufficient:

- "1. The acquisition of enriched uranium for war aims is made through the black market with the help of international weapons merchants.
- "2. An extensive investigation within the international market in order to purchase uranium, mainly from Brazil, Portugal and Niger.
- "3. Acquisition of Brazilian services for enriching uranium.
- "4. Prospection for uranium within its own territory."

The Israeli note, which tries to justify the attack against and the destruction of the Iraqi atomic installations, also stated that Iraq purchased from France a 70-megawatt reactor of the Osiris type (the Iraqis call it Osirak), which is considered, the note emphasizes, as one of the most advanced experimental reactors in the world. Iraq also purchased a smaller reactor, 1 megawatt, of the Isis type, which is mainly used for training purposes. These reactors were in stages of readiness in the Tammuz Nuclear Research Center, close to Baghdad. Finally, the note asserts that the occasion chosen for bombing the Osirak nuclear reactor was dictated by the following conclusions:

1. Reliable information regarding Iraqi progress in implementing its nuclear threat against Israel.
2. The fact that the Iraqi nuclear reactor would become operational and radioactive between June and September 1981.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Gaimusho (the Japanese Foreign Ministry) have reported that the leaning of the Japanese authorities is to vote against Israel at the United Nations, thus giving satisfaction to the Arab countries even though the Japanese position is contrary to that of the United States. The Japanese believe that the U.S. position will not be merely academic, because it knows that the United States, as one of the permanent members of the Security Council, has the right to veto any punitive resolution against their Middle East ally. The Japanese authorities understand that their relations with the U.S. Government, which are currently slightly chilly, can burn cold if they contribute toward the isolation of Israel in the United Nations. Everything said and done, Japan's dependency on Arab oil leaves it no other course of action.

Government Denies Accusation

PY171717 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jun 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Brazil has not begun to supply Iran with natural uranium or slightly enriched uranium for Iraqi nuclear reactors because the cooperation agreement in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, signed in January 1980, has not been implemented.

"Even if this had occurred, Brazil could not possibly have continued to export either the mineral, because it does not produce enough to export, or enriched uranium, because it is not being produced."

With this statement a Nuclebras spokesman yesterday denied the accusation contained in a note released by the Israeli Embassy in Tokyo to the effect that Brazil is presumably supplying uranium and the "services for enriching" uranium to Iraq and which the Baghdad government is presumably using for military ends.

Itamaraty has made no official comment, but diplomatic sources termed the Israeli accusation regarding Brazilian participation in the Iraqi nuclear program as "absolutely unfounded, if not absurd." An Itamaraty source, who was willing to clarify the question in the absence of Minister Saraiva Guerrero (he is traveling abroad), stated that Brazil is not supplying any type of service to Iraq for enriching uranium. And it is not even supplying the raw material itself, because the agreement signed between Brasilia and Baghdad is in the stage of "institutionalizing the desire for cooperation."

Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has already said, through his press secretariat, that he has "never confirmed uranium exports for Iraq."

Questioned by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO's New York correspondent, Paulo Francis, the Brazilian ambassador to the United Nations, Sergio Correia da Costa, stated that the Israeli accusation stems from an interpretation by the Tel Aviv government (regarding the Brazilian-Iraqi agreement) which does not correspond to the truth. Correia da Costa gave a speech on Saturday in the UN's Security Council in which he severely condemned the Israeli attack against the Tammuz nuclear center, located close to Baghdad.

Article 6 of the agreement specifies that the two countries promise to negotiate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), headquartered in Vienna, regarding the implementation of the pertinent safeguards. This is why, according to the Nuclebras spokesman, it would be very difficult for Iraq to manufacture nuclear weapons on the basis of the agreement signed with Brazil.

Moreover, the spokesman stressed that Iraq is a signatory of the Treaty for the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the "agreement with that country does not foresee the transfer of sensitive technology, such as the supply of installations or know how [last two words in English] for enriching or reprocessing uranium and neither does it contemplate the supply of highly enriched uranium."

According to the note released by Itamaraty on the occasion of the signing of the agreement, "it is a question of materiel that Brazil can supply through its own means without the need for prior consultations with third countries."

Spokesman Denies Uranium Sale

PY180234 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Presidential spokesman Carlos Atila today refuted reports that Iraqi planes had carried a load of natural uranium in place of missiles sold to Iraq by the Brazilian military industries.

He said that it is well known that for some time now, thanks to its industrial development, Brazil has become an exporter of a broad range of military materiel and equipment which include special boots, uniforms, tents, ammunition, firearms, armored vehicles, rockets and so forth, but all this has been strictly conventional weaponry.

Atila added that the national arms-exporting policy, like that of most countries in the world, is under strict government control and usually the transport of materiel purchased is done by the buyer.

In view of this, it is a fact which is well known and had been duly announced at the time, that Iraqi planes had come to Brazil, stopping over in Rio de Janeiro.

Atila indicated that nothing had been kept secret and the military materiel sold to Iraq and other countries has always been conventional, and the fact that Iraqi planes had come to take this materiel is perfectly normal and no attempts have ever been made to hide it.

Foreign Minister Denies Sales

PY180328 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes, in Portuguese 0230 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Brazil is not exporting uranium to Iraq or any other country in the world. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Brasilia today. Saraiva Guerreiro said that Brazil will sell uranium once it has some available. He clarified that two Iraqi planes did indeed arrive in Brazil in January and loaded rockets manufactured by the Avibras Company.

Rumors circulated at Itamaraty today to the effect that the National Nuclear Energy Commission was preparing a formal denial of the reports that Brazil had been exporting uranium to Iraq.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON ALLEGED PCB MEMBERSHIP

PY171659 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Yesterday Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Akel referred to a report published in the weekly MOVIMIENTO which stated that in 1945 he took part, as a member, in an assembly of the Communist Party.

Abi-Akel stated that "it is an old story which comes up once in a while. I am glad that only this falsehood, which can easily be shown to be such by the National Intelligence Service (SNI), has been 'discovered' in a country in which the government officials are the constant target of their adversaries."

The rumor of Abi-Akel's involvement with the Communist Party was made public through an article on page 5 of the 15-20 June issue of MOVIMIENTO. The article reads: "A sort of dossier on Minister Ibrahim Abi-Akel's life since 16 December 1945 when he participated, as a member, in the Brazilian Communist Party's assembly in the session held in Manhuacu, Minas Gerais, was compiled on behalf of his old comrades who are now supplying it to the opposition congressmen in Brasilia."

DEPUTY CLAIMS PRESIDENTIAL EFFORTS BEING SABOTAGED

PY180232 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[From "The Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy Edson Vidigal [Popular Party] today said that President Figueiredo's promise to make a democracy out of Brazil is being openly sabotaged by sectors who are trying to impose on the country an electoral reform plagued with double-edged measures whose main objective is to distort the popular will as stated in the elections, in order to guarantee that power will remain in the hands of a small group.

According to the deputy, the opposition wants free and democratic elections during which the people can state their support or disapproval of government actions by electing those who truly represent their hopes and interests.

POPULAR PARTY PRESIDENT TANCREDO NEVES INTERVIEWED

PY170225 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jun 81 p 5

[Interview with Popular Party President Tancredo Neves; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Senator Tancredo Neves, where is our country heading?

[Answer] Our country is experiencing a very critical period. The government lacks guidelines to solve the present institutional crisis; it is confused with the social and economic crises. The government and administrative sectors are perplexed and a deep anguish overwhelms the people.

The only solution to both crises is to hasten the democratic opening process which will give people greater participation in the decision-making process and in sharing responsibility with government leaders, thus softening the impact of any national decision, whether it is right or wrong.

[Question] Do you believe that the 1982 elections are an illusion or that they will be held?

[Answer] A phrase in the speech I delivered at the closing ceremony of the Popular Party national convention could have been misinterpreted as saying that the 1982 elections are a vain hope or a deceitful illusion. I did indeed use these terms but their meaning has been misconstrued. What I did say at that time was that with the mere announcement of direct elections in 1982 a gust of hope swept throughout Brazil.

But its effect was very brief because, almost immediately, the official "laboratories" started to issue formulas, statements and prescriptions to hinder freedom of expression in the forthcoming elections.

[Question] Would you name the authoritarian "laboratories" where these formulas were drafted?

[Answer] Since the government does not make these decisions in an open system it is impossible to know where they come from. But I can assure you that they do not come from the PDS [Social Democratic Party].

[Question] Do you believe that the military has something to do with this, with the authoritarian "laboratories?"

[Answer] Not the military as an institution, but some military officers who have hastily assimilated some concepts of political science.

[Question] Where would you place the role of the intelligence community in this process?

[Answer] The intelligence system was established in a very rudimentary manner during the Juscelino Kubitschek administration by the then Col Humberto de Melo, who later reached the pinnacle of his career as a four-star general. He was the first communications and intelligence expert who brought the latest techniques of this activity to Brazil. He set up a very precarious organization which lasted practically unchanged until 1964. Since 1964 the intelligence service acquired proportions similar to those of a ministry. It is enough to look at the national budget and compare the allotments for communications and intelligence before 1964 and the bulky budget for these services thereafter. The intelligence and communications service, when placed within proper boundaries, does meet the needs of modern governments and states, limiting itself to informing in a truthful, objective and accurate manner.

We must admit, however, that in the last 5 years the intelligence service has lost its typical police nature and at present it is much more moderate and limited in its activities.

But even today it is a force that still influences in government decisions more than is desirable.

[Question] Do you believe that the intelligence community will continue to produce presidents in our country?

[Answer] For the military, the present chief of the National Intelligence Service, Gen Octavio Medeiros, meets the cultural requirements and capacity to be one. But this is the time of civilians. We are going to struggle to have a civilian candidate and direct elections.

[Question] Do you believe there is a military crisis over the bomb explosion at the Riocentro?

[Answer] There are two aspects to the bomb explosion: one has a police nature and the other a political nature.

Concerning the police aspect, I do not believe that there will be any problems, since by applying the military code of the penal procedure the incident can be fully clarified. But there lies within this police incident a serious state problem. It is very difficult for a person who is outside the government to discuss this issue.

[Question] You talked about political and economic problems; how can we solve our political problems?

[Answer] By calling a constituent assembly.

[Question] Concerning socioeconomic problems, you talked about foreign dependency: What would be necessary to change this situation, and what needs to be changed?

[Answer] The economic policy is based on a ruthless capitalistic system, the so-called law of the jungle. It is a capitalism that concentrates the national income, a capitalism that gives money the power to generate more money like no other country on earth. Whereas modern capitalism is a force that protects labor, and production, capitalism in Brazil is purely and exclusively based on money and it has made money into its reason for being.

[Question] There are those who say that our economic model--in which multinational companies have intensive participation--has not turned Brazil into a sort of Canada--as some would have liked--but into a new Rhodesia. Do you share this view?

[Answer] The only apprehension I have about the present economic system is that it produces the complete dependence of our country on outside powers, and they may colonize Brazil and make our country into a vast possession of capitalistic powers.

[Question] Do you believe that a coalition of opposition parties is a dangerous theory since it may lead to a confrontation?

[Answer] As president of the Popular Party, I received a statement issued by a congressional commission and signed by 155 congressmen, in which they suggested a coalition of opposition parties. This statement was also sent to the presidents of all other opposition parties. At that time I said that I had no way of knowing if this was possible or not. What I feared--under the supposition that this was possible--was that this coalition would have the connotation of a defiance, and right now defiance will result in a fatal confrontation, so we must avoid this confrontation.

[Question] Do you believe then that parties should stay as they are, keeping their own characteristics, their acronyms, but act in common as much as possible? Do you believe this is the best strategy to follow to avoid disorder?

[Answer] This would be the ideal situation if the government had enough political sensibility and wanted to enforce, in good faith, a multiparty system. But from what I read in newspapers and statements issued by top-ranking government officials, the government is drafting an electoral law with some connotations. It seems that the government has only one concern: to squash opposition parties. And in such a case, they will have to unite to survive. If there is a coalition of opposition parties in Brazil it will be forced by the government. The radical position of the government on this matter will result in the fatal union of opposition parties under a single acronym, with all the consequent risks. The government's intransigent position will be responsible for this.

[Question] Expanding your interpretation, will an electoral reform tilted to serve the government's ends be the beginning of the end?

[Answer] I do not believe that we will reach such a catastrophic situation. I do not believe a merger will bring about such a situation. Should the electoral process be radicalized, I will hold the government responsible. The government started that radicalization by extending the mandates of mayors and municipal councilmen, and the government continues with that radicalization to the extent that it threatens the opposition with a stifling electoral law. Consequently, that electoral radicalization will inevitably cause the merger of the opposition.

[Question] What about the merger of the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] with the PP [Popular Party]?

[Answer] That was nothing more than a suggestion which gave rise to some debates.

[Question] Could you tell us where the suggestion came from?

[Answer] I can assure you that they did not come from the PP.

[Question] And why was the merger buried?

[Answer] Why? It never came into being.

[Question] In Sao Paulo, the merger is viewed with sympathy.

[Answer] The PP is a federative party and in a federative party the state chapters have full autonomy to promote all the understandings that are appropriate to their interests. There can be formulas for understanding between the PTB and the PP in Sao Paulo, and we cannot censure anything about it. There can be the same in other states as well, the PP merging with the PDT [Labor Democratic Mobilization Party].

[Question] And with the PDS [Social Democratic Party]?

[Answer] I cannot foresee any possibility of an understanding with the PDS in any branch of the party. I do not see the political conditions for such a thing. In a democratic regime, there is nothing shocking about the fact of a president governing with a congressional minority.

President Figueiredo is governing practically without a majority in Congress. He does not even have a majority to break the deadlock in Congress which has lasted almost 2 months. Unfortunately, the government places its concern with the electoral law above its duties with the country.

[Question] Do you, then, see the possibility for an understanding among all opposition parties to back a single presidential candidate?

[Answer] That is an hypothesis. We are talking in terms of the future. But that will inevitably happen.

[Question] It is then easier for the opposition to reunite than for the government to merge with some segments of the opposition?

[Answer] Much easier.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR SHOWING SIGNS OF RECESSION

PY171951 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Jun 81 p 15

[Excerpt] Luis Eulalio de Bueno Vidigal Filho, president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP), yesterday told President Figueiredo, with whom he met for 40 minutes, that the industrial sector is experiencing a slow down due to the following factors: the high costs of financing, the salary law, the slowing down of public works and the restriction of monetary expansion.

Regarding salaries Vidigal stated that he is in favor of maintaining the semiannual readjustment, but that he is against the readjustment by 110 percent of the National Consumers Price Index [INPC] for those earning up to three times the minimum salary. He stated that the FIESP is ready to propose a change in the law--"even though it is aware that we are facing a pre-electoral year"--because "with an annual inflation rate higher than 60 percent, the 110-percent readjustment based on the INPC for those earning up to three times the minimum salary will grant them a real increase of 100 percent in a period of five years."

According to his own statements, Vidigal said that he made a point in explaining to the president that "the salary law alone is not a problem for the economy," but "that things get worse when all the factors--the slowing down of public works and the high cost of financing--ad up." Vidigal believes that "the big drama" lies in the fact that the industry has already experienced its share of sacrifice but that it has now reached the limit of its possibilities.

Unemployment

He also told President Figueiredo that the industrial sector is evidencing "symptoms of recession" but that it does not "show a real state of recession" even though, for the first time in 12 years, the industrial growth rate shows a negative figure (-1.5 percent) if we compare the figures for April 1981 with the figures for April 1980."

This situation is evidenced in the increasing unemployment in the industrial sector of greater Sao Paulo--a rate of 8.1 percent compared with the figures for 30 October 1980. This means, he explained, that the number of unemployed persons in the industrial sector up to the past month of May amounted to 160,000 workers.

Pointing out that recession "has not occurred yet" but that "there is a great possibility that it will occur," Vidigal told President Figueiredo that his businessman's feeling [last two words in English] tells him that there will be a recession. He also tried to make it clear that he is not a pessimist regarding the development of the country's economy. "But we must face the real facts even when they are not very favorable," he added.

According to the report submitted to President Figueiredo by Bueno Vidigal, the automobile, the electronic and electric sectors are most affected by the slowing down of the industrial sector. Regarding the automobile industry, he pointed out that there is a slight recovery in the sales, as had been expected, and that now there is hope for a small increase for the second half of the year.

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN ON BEAGLE CHANNEL TALKS

PY180309 Buenos Aires LATIN 1925 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 17 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The Chilean ambassador to the Vatican, Enrique Bernstein, today assured that Chile wants a prompt solution to the southern border dispute with Argentina based on the proposal of Pope John Paul II.

If there is good will and the desire to reach a solution, an agreement can be achieved in a relatively short time, said the diplomat in a conversation with journalists after he had an interview with President Augusto Pinochet.

Bernstein received new instructions from the chief of state and he intends to travel to Rome this weekend to incorporate them into the negotiations which the Chilean and Argentine delegations are holding with the special papal representative, Cardenal Antonio Samore.

I am going with instructions of the government and in the spirit of speeding up a solution to the dispute on the basis of the proposal of his holiness the pope, Bernstein said.

Referring to the recent disagreement caused by the detention in Chile of two Argentine officers accused of espionage and to the intervention of the pope which has reduced tensions as both parties have respected it, he said that everything that has been done is favorable for the mediation.

However, the diplomat said that the incident will be totally overcome when Argentina pardons the two Chilean militarymen who are still being detained for espionage in Rio Gallegos in southern Argentina.

WANTED CNI OFFICER REPORTEDLY FOUND DEAD

PY170324 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] An officer of the state security organization involved in a double murder and the largest bank robbery in Chile has been found dead. The man in question is Army Major and National Intelligence Center Branch Chief (Juan Delmas). Delmas had been sought since last week as an accomplice in the \$1.2 million robbery of the Bank of Calama and the murder of two bank employees.

The robbery and double murder had been planned and perpetrated by various members of the CNI, a state security organization created by Pinochet's government 4 years ago.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC BASE PROJECT--The director of the Chilean Antarctic Institute has reported that there is a project under study to build a new scientific base in the Antarctic as a first step for Chilean penetration in the South Pole. He also said that one of the first objectives of the institute during this decade is to carry out specific research projects in accordance with agreements reached with friendly countries. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 May 81p C-7 PY]

NEW THAI CONSULATE--The Foreign Ministry has reported that the new Thai Consulate in Chile was officially established yesterday. Hernan Garcia Vidal is the honorary consul. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0435 GMT 11 Jun 81 PY]

STUDENTS OCCUPY MEXICAN EMBASSY IN BOGOTA

FL171818 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1655 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican Embassy in Bogota is awaiting instructions from its government concerning 10 Colombian students who yesterday afternoon asked for asylum at the diplomatic mission. Unofficial sources close to the embassy said that its diplomats are maintaining contact with the Colombian Foreign Ministry and with the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations to determine what measures to take.

The 10 students from Valle University in Cali, 480 km southeast of Bogota, broke into the mission and presented a list of requests to be delivered to the Colombian Foreign Ministry. Valle University was closed by Colombian authorities approximately a month ago following disturbances in which a student was killed. Among the students' requests are the release of three detained youths, more funds for public universities, a tax on coffee to establish a university student fund, a halt to searches of universities and the reopening of those that were closed.

The students began a hunger strike inside the embassy as a way to reaffirm their demands.

The case has surprised Mexican diplomats since it is not a simple asylum request case. So far it is not known what measures will be taken. Several months ago the Mexican Embassy was the scene of the asylum request of famous Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez, who lives in asylum in Mexico, charging that he was being persecuted by Colombian authorities.

PANAMANIAN GUERRILLAS SENTENCED BY MILITARY COURT

PA161308 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Five Panamanian were sentenced jointly to 22 years and 5 months in prison and afterwards to expulsion from Colombia during a military trial in Ipiales of a guerrilla group of the 19 April Movement [M-19] that had been trained in Cuba and went to Colombia to try to overthrow the government.

According to lawyers at the court-martial, the Panamanians, like the other foreigners, were given two sentences: imprisonment and expulsion from the country.

The Panamanians are Mario Alexis Concepcion Lopez, Pablo Fernandez Brummel, Roberto Garrido Visuet, Teodoro Hunt Helsop and Ricardo Quintero.

Cesar Rodriguez Maylin, Panamanian ambassador to Colombia, told the EFE news agency that the Panamanian Government is trying to see if the five Panamanians can serve their terms in Panama. The court-martial opened on 15 April under Col Hector Ayala Ceron. During the session to announce the sentence, the guerrillas sang the national anthem of Colombia and repeated M-19 slogans.

Another M-19 group on trial in Bogota expressed their decision to go on a hunger strike to protest the security measures and the refusal of the armed forces to allow the Colombia newsmen to witness the trial. However, the trial in Ipiales was attended by delegates of the OAS Human Rights Committee.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--Cucuta--Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today announced that Alfredo Araujo will be new ambassador to Venezuela, replacing Cornelio Reyes. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 81 PA]

ADMIRAL EGUSQUIZA DENIES POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PY131209 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0225 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Arequipa, Peru, 12 Jun (TELAM)--Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza Babilonia, president of the Armed Forces Joint Command and navy commander, said in this city that there is no possibility of a coup to interrupt democracy.

The admiral, who arrived in this city, 1,000 km south of Lima, on an inspection visit said that the armed forces' only concern is being prepared to defend the country in accordance with the constitution and the laws. He said that there are no movements on anything like that in the armed forces and that this should be made clear once and for all.

He added that the armed forces voluntarily handed over the government a year ago. Now they are concerned with working united for Peru, every one with his responsibility.

He added in conclusion that there is nothing abnormal on the northern border with Ecuador, thus denying rumors about alleged Ecuadorean penetrations into Peru.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON VENEZUELAN-GUYANESE PROBLEM

PY171322 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Jun (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today stated here that he hoped that Venezuela and Guyana will solve their conflict through peaceful means but denied that Peru has adopted a position regarding the mentioned conflict.

Rumors from Caracas on alleged statements by a high-ranking Guyanese Government authority asserted that Peru would give its support to that country.

Arias Stella stated that Peru [words indistinct] Guyana and Venezuela will solve their conflict through peaceful means and understanding.

When asked whether it is possible that Peru will mediate in the problem, the foreign minister answered: "We have not been requested to do so but we hope that their problem will be solved through bilateral agreements."

In dismissing the rumor that Peru supposedly favors Guyana, the foreign minister recalled that the Peruvian's position was repeatedly mentioned during his visit to Caracas in the past month of May.

NEW NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY STARTS ACTIVITIES

LD170820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1004 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Pool item]

[Text] Lima, Jun 16 (ANDINA)--The new Peruvian news and publicity agency ANDINA started its activities yesterday following a merger of the companies ESI-PERU and PUBLI-PERU according to a decree issued by the government.

ANDINA and other two incorporated bodies, the Cinema, Radio and Television Enterprise (RTP) and the Peruvian Enterprise of Publishing Services operate since yesterday as joint stock companies.

The former official news agency ESI-PERU had been covering the national news service up to yesterday.

GOVERNMENT PLANNING TO REVISE EXPORT OIL PRICES

PA171528 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1445 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 17 Jun (EFE)--Mexico will revise "as much as possible" the export prices of its crude oil which were recently reduced "hastily" and will not increase its production.

Early in June the former director of Pemex, Jorge Diaz Serrano, reduced the price of petroleum by \$4, a measure that disconcerted all Mexican sectors.

Apparently Diaz Serrano discussed with President Jose Lopez Portillo the need for reducing the export costs of crude oil (60-percent heavy and 40-percent light), but did not mention that the reduction was already a fait accompli.

In this manner, several U.S. newspapers that had been previously notified by Pemex went ahead and published the report that Mexican export hydrocarbons were going to be sold at \$30.60 per barrel. The report unleashed a reaction among the other petroleum exporting countries, who announced drops.

The decision, which Diaz Serrano assumed on his own, surprised economic, political and news circles in Mexico, and this led to the resignation of the Pemex director and to an explanation before the Chamber of Deputies by the secretary of patrimony and industrial development, Jose Andres de Oteyza, a political enemy of Diaz Serrano.

Lopez Portillo said the measure of lowering the cost of petroleum was adopted "hastily" and announced that it will be revised in a rational manner. This was reiterated by Oteyza, who emphasized that Mexico will meet its deliveries of crude at \$30.60 only during July.

The secretary of patrimony insisted that Mexico "will not sell its petroleum at a loss" and warned that it might even reduce its exports rather than speculate. He said the drop in the international market, whether originated by the consumer or producers, does not seem to be the adequate line for the petroleum policy of Mexico, a country which feels it is better to reduce exports rather than lower prices.

The Oteyza statement could be related to a Pemex communique to the effect that when the reduction goes into effect, this could also lead to a purge in the "cartel" of Mexico's customers. Without any further explanation in this respect, it is believed here that several companies that purchase Mexican oil might be dropped if they do not accept an increase in price of crude (?after) July.

De Oteyza on Oil Policy

FL170130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2219 GMT 16 Jun 81

[By Amado Espitia]

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The secretary of patrimony and industrial development, Jose Andres de Oteyza, insisted that the decision to reduce the price of Mexican oil was a hasty one because no consideration was given to whether it was convenient or what the consequences would be. He said that the low demand for oil worldwide is transitory inasmuch as the industrialized countries cannot keep their economies at a standstill for long, the Middle East conflicts continue and can create a tense situation, and the oil inventories of the large consumer countries will be more of a financial burden than having to pay a higher price for petroleum.

He reiterated that the decision to reduce the price of crude was hasty because Mexico has an intermediate-level industrial development and is in a better position than crude oil countries to resist international pressures.

"Therefore, as concerns a reduction in prices, Mexico should have been at the back of the toboggan and not at its head," he said. He remarked that Mexico has been flooded with new clients because its political and economic stability guarantee the supply of petroleum.

In answer to a deputy's question, he denied that Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) is bankrupt as the rate of success in exploration, production and exportation of petroleum demonstrate otherwise. He emphasized that Pemex is not only not bankrupt, it contributes sufficient resources to support the country's economic and social development. He said that of the 600-billion [presumably pesos] cash flow authorized by the Congress, 300 billion is turned over to the treasury, around 250 billion is used to subsidize Mexican purchases of Pemex finished products and 130 billion is earmarked to finance the company's programs. [all figures as received]

In view of the insistence of the deputies, especially those of the opposition, that the economy was too petroleum oriented, Oteyza explained that the country's strategy entails using petroleum as a spearhead to emerge from the crisis and later to sustain the rate of development. He said that petroleum provides the resources to finance projects in other sectors but this cannot be accomplished overnight and the matter at hand is to consolidate those sectors with the petroleum industry. "It cannot be said that the economy is too petroleum oriented; rather, these resources have been used to invest in other sectors," he explained.

On another subject, he said that "the petroleum resource must be made the most of as long as it remains of value; potential must be exploited rationally and the profit reinvested in the basic and priority areas of development."

Concerning the consumption of energy in the country, he said that consumption per unit of production is extremely high and measures are being taken to rationalize consumption on several fronts. Concerning gasoline, he said that this does not mean that its price will be adjusted soon; it will be done in the medium and long run.

MINISTER EXPLAINS GOALS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

FL171336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2340 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jun (NOTIMEX)--With the beginning of operations of the Laguna Verde reactors in Veracruz State on the Gulf of Mexico in 1983 and 1985 and of one more unit before the decade's end, Mexico will have a nuclear energy capability in the order of the 2,500 megawatts by 1990.

This statement was made by the secretary of patrimony and industrial development, Jose Andres de Oteyza, who announced that the investment at Laguna Verde so far amounts to 15 billion pesos (\$625 million) and that because of inflation its total cost when completed will reach 30 billion pesos (\$1.25 billion).

He recognized that this project has been delayed for more than 10 years, but that does not mean the plant will become obsolete because, he explained, nuclear technology is still in diapers. He added that the construction of this plant has been complex because it requires special characteristics.

He stated that within the program of energy regionalization, the selection of sites and technologies for the units which will operate in Laguna Verde during the 1990's will begin this year. He said the objective is to have 20,000 megawatts of nuclear energy capability in operation by the end of the century. He stated that an effort will be made to save 1 million barrels of oil by 1990 through the diversification and rationalization of energy consumption.

COSTA RICAOIJ, POLICE INVESTIGATE, SEARCH FOR TERRORISTS

Rescue Attempt

PA161705 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] A group of foreigners tried to rescue Viviana Gallardo Camacho. The Cartago police headquarters reported that four individuals drove up to the jail and one, speaking with a foreign accent, asked if Gallardo Camacho, the terrorist arrested last Friday, was there.

The policeman on guard duty said he was not aware if the young lady was there as he had just arrived from Guapiles and was about to begin his shift. The guard noticed weapons inside the vehicle and saw that one of the men had a gun at his waist. When the guard went inside to ask if the girl was there, the unidentified persons drove away, saying they would eventually find out where the terrorist is.

Gallardo Camacho has refused to make any statements to the police, showing that she is very well trained against interrogation, an official of the Judicial Investigation Organization said. When she is asked to prepare for an interrogation, she stands at attention like a soldier. She was probably trained abroad, and it has been proven that she has visited Nicaragua. It has been reported that she participated in the Sandinist guerrilla activities, but this has not been proven. Records show that she visited Nicaragua after the revolution.

Link With FACA

PA170207 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Terrorists have terrorized Costa Ricans. Last night at 1930 hours, terrorists travelling in several cars began to drive around several areas of San Jose terrorizing the people. In Mexico neighborhood they threatened a bus driver with an M-76 weapon because he was blocking the road.

The terrorists were travelling in a white Toyota, license plate 46-16. Behind them was a silver-green Toyota also filled with armed men, who fled to Concepcion de Alajuelita. They were also seen at La Uruca and at Tibas. Patrolmen disclosed that in La (Pitaya) neighborhood a man was attacked by presumed guerrillas who were travelling in a yellow Toyota, license plate 46-81.

Because of the many reports received, a joint operation was conducted by patrolmen and members of the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ], but they did not find the terrorists. They only found suspicious persons who were not carrying heavy weapons. Late at night several persons were arrested at Morazan Park. They were in a car with blood-stained seats.

One man was killed in the operation to capture the terrorists. Last night at about 2020 hours, when the judicial authorities were searching for the terrorists who had the people panic-stricken they came across a car at the San Antonio crossing which had jumped the highway rail and collided with the OIJ vehicle. OIJ director Aguilar Bloise said that the driver tried to attack a police officer and was shot in the head. He turned out to be Guillermo Castillo Sancho, 48, a customs employee at the Juan Santamaria Airport. He died 10 minutes after his arrival at the Mexico Hospital.

There was great confusion last night. The authorities had to go from one place to another because they kept receiving reports from different areas that the terrorists had been seen.

Last night Police Major Miranda called on all citizens to keep calm and to trust the police. He asked all Costa Ricans to report anything unusual that would help to capture the terrorists. He also asked the people to watch for cars that are speeding because the terrorists usually drive at high speeds.

The OIJ raided a house in Alajuela and seized six guns. They first raided the house of a well-known union leader after having received reports that a wounded terrorist was there, but this report could not be proven. The OIJ will report today on the arms seized.

Yesterday afternoon national OIJ officials said that the local terrorists' link with a Central American organization called Central American Vanguard Forces [Fuerzas de Avanzada de Centro America--FACA] has been proven. FACA consists of the Honduran Cinchonero People's Liberation Movement, the Guatemalan Ernesto Guevara Guerrilla Front, the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and a Costa Rican organization whose name was not disclosed.

FACA is being advised and trained by South American mercenaries who are illegally in the country, an OIJ police official said.

The Costa Rican group is made up of young people. The instructors of the local terrorists have been identified but their names will be disclosed after they have been arrested, OIJ members reported.

OIJ members said that they are working closely with the National Security Agency to try to find the terrorists and completely dismantle the whole organization. In this way Costa Rica could avoid becoming one more of the many battlegrounds in Central America, one of the OIJ members said.

Although a group of terrorists were in one safe house, it has not been confirmed that they all know each other, the investigators added. The organization is quite large and it is impossible to determine the number of members in each cell, squad or column.

The police know neither (?the number) of persons who accompanied Viviana Gallardo Camacho nor where they could be.

Some of the terrorists' plans are known. Thanks to the collaboration of the National Security Agency the OIJ police have learned about upcoming terrorist activities, but for obvious reasons these were not disclosed.

This Costa Rican terrorist group has been organized over many years. It receives financing from Central America and training and advice from South America, mainly from South American mercenaries who have entered the country illegally.

The police have disclosed that they won't need help from foreign detectives or policemen because they believe that the Costa Rican personnel handling the investigation are quite capable.

The OIJ agents affirmed that FACA has threatened to place bombs at five public institutions regardless of the people who might be there. Details about the FACA will be disclosed in due time.

Viviana Gallardo Camacho's parents told the OIJ that she has a brain tumor and is taking medicine for it. The OIJ members said that the young lady had told them that she has breast cancer. The OIJ physicians have not examined her yet to see if she really has any ailment.

Concerning Gallardo Camacho's silence, the OIJ members said that they now have more information than she does, so she can continue to be silent because this is not affecting the investigation conducted by the police.

Leaders of the People's Student Front [Frente Estudiantil del Pueblo] yesterday denied that Viviana Gallardo and Carlos Enrique have been members of that political organization as some media reported.

Four Arrested in Escasu

PA171426 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Judicial Investigations Organization [OIJ] arrested four presumed terrorists in Escasu early this morning. The authorities, who were following several clues, found a house in which several suspicious persons were hiding.

Meanwhile, the capital experienced tension again last night when the authorities conducted several surprise searches for terrorists. The sound of police sirens caused considerable alarm among the people. Roads were blocked and vehicles were searched.

Four persons were arrested by the OIJ early this morning in Escasu. The authorities had to use tear gas to make the persons come out. It was reported, although not confirmed, that these people had weapons. At first the authorities refused to give out general information, and much less the identity of the persons arrested, but it is reported that the four are suspected of being members of a terrorist group.

Meanwhile the terrorists' campaign to intimidate the communications media was intensified this dawn, at least here at Radio Reloj, where we received bomb threats.

Terrorists, Papers Discovered

PA172000 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Police have dealt a hard blow to the terrorists. This morning's operation has been productive for police trying to break up a terrorist cell that struck last Friday killing several civil guards and a taxi driver.

Around 0300 today officers of the Judicial Investigations Organization [OIJ] and the national security organization raided a house in Trinidad (De Mesotal), Guadalupe, where members of this terrorist cell were hiding. In spite of the policemen's warning that they were surrounded, the occupants of the house refused to come out but instead started a fire which, according to authorities, was set to get rid of evidence.

Police sources were very optimistic about the arrest of four persons early this morning. Quite a bit of evidence was gathered indicating they are members of a terrorist cell that has been alarming the nation.

The terrorists, hiding in what they called a safe house in Trinidad [De Mesotal], Guadalupe, after starting a fire and not heeding the warnings of the authorities, began a rapid exchange of fire with the authorities until at last, choking on smoke and tear gas, they had to come out with their hands up and surrender. Police immediately brought the situation under control and closed all avenues of escape.

Some of the most valuable evidence found by authorities during the operation, which culminated in the arrest of four terrorists, was found in the house in spite of the fire. The authorities found weapons and documents in which the terrorists assume responsibility, among other things, for the attack against the U.S. Marines, last Friday's incidents and other incidents.

These documents are very good evidence, said one member of the OIJ, who added: We also located wigs, false mustaches, typewriters, a mimeograph machine on which they printed their communiques, ink, money and documents. In a word, a collection of very valuable evidence which, added to certain documents, will help us break up the entire subversive plot, said a high-ranking authority. At this time hundreds of investigators are raiding houses to locate other terrorists operating in our country.

The authorities say they have information regarding the way this group, which is still at large operates. In addition the authorities were almost sure they will be able to report to the nation within the next few hours--or perhaps days--that the members of the terrorist cell have already been arrested. Also, a theory that foreign elements, supposedly South Americans, came here to install this terrorist cell and will be behind bars soon is also gaining strength.

PRESIDENT CARAZO DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO CARACAS

PA172036 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 81

[William Cespedes Chavarria report from Juan Santa Maria International Airport--live]

[Excerpts] In a few minutes President Rodrigo Carazo will be boarding a Lacs plane for Caracas, Venezuela. He is accompanied by the first lady, Mrs Estrella Zeledon, his son Mario Carazo Zeledon, Cristobal (Tabaski), executive president of the National Insurance Institute, Ramon Aguilar Facio, former chairman of the legislative assembly, and other government officials.

Before leaving Costa Rican soil, the president commented on the satisfactory arrangement made with the IMF, remarking that this resolves an economic crisis which the nation is facing and which had been inherited from past years, thus allowing Costa Rica to use funds up to 450 percent [as heard], which is the maximum allowed by the IMF, and which makes it possible for the first disbursement of \$30 million to come to Costa Rica.

President Carazo also commented on the most recent cases of terrorism in Costa Rica, pointing out that he does in fact have reports on the arrest of four persons linked with the latest terrorist blow in which three civil guards and a taxi driver died. President Carazo also made an appeal to the people of Costa Rica in view of these events.

Let us listen to the statements of President Carazo:

[Begin recording] [in progress]...a detailed report, but I prefer that the proper authorities give out the information in a precise manner. They have the names, they have the information, they know how they were arrested. I think this is all police action. All through these days we have once again promised ourselves that we will be inflexible with all those who offend our country, our community, our society and of course, who...[end recording]

These were the statements of President Rodrigo Carazo minutes before boarding the Lacs plane that will be leaving for Caracas in a few minutes. In the Venezuelan capital the president will attend the first meeting of the Club of Rome in Latin America to analyze the continent's influence on an effective solution to the problems afflicting the world. The president will also be delivering a lecture at the University for Peace tomorrow and he is scheduled to return at noon Friday.

LEGISLATORS UPSET OVER ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING

PA180307 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Individuals dressed in green overalls attempted to kidnap Oscar Alberto Vargas Chacon, the son of Deputy Leticia Chacon this afternoon. The two individuals gagged the youth, tied his arms and legs, and then headed for Santa Rosa, in Heredia. However, the individuals were not familiar with the area and lost their way and turned into a dead-end street. Since the vehicle they were using was a special Honda Civic, with a special reverse gear, they were unable to turn around. They then decided to leave the youth inside the car and escaped over a small precipice leading to a river.

The kidnapping of the son of Deputy Leticia Chacon caused consternation in the legislative assembly this afternoon, and the deputies voiced their concern. Many of them said they would ask the police to provide more protection for the vehicles in the area of the legislative assembly, more security at their homes and other forms of vigilance in order to combat this wave of terrorism that has begun in Costa Rica.

EL SALVADORHUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RAPS SECURITY CORPS CRIMES

PA170238 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Communique issued by the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] While the whole world confirms the lies of Reagan's White Book; Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council, says that there are no minimum guarantees to start an electoral process and refutes Colonel Gutierrez by saying that the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, can participate in the elections if there are guarantees to hold them; private enterprise expresses its discontent in the face of the junta's inability to solve the crisis, a fact that is more evident each day; and Conrado Lopez, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador, accuses the Christian Democrats of being the worst totalitarian government we ever had. Here at Radio Venceremos, we have received a communique from the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador which we are going to read immediately:

The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador:

1. Officers from the Treasury Police arrested, at 1200 on 4 June in Plan Del Pino Canton, Soyapango, the following persons: Rene Pena Medrano, 14; Jose Alfredo Vasquez Martinez, 15; Roberto Ramirez Vargas, 18; Ovidio Vasquez Martinez, 19; Alfredo Ramirez, 20; Guillermo Pena Medrano, 23; Jose Alberto Jesus Orellana, 26; and Jose Emilio Vasquez, 30. These persons were later found beheaded and their bodies cut up, at El Angel Bridge, 14 km north of San Salvador. These crimes have been denounced by the people of the community, who also said that 8 or 10 bodies are found every day in advanced stages of decomposition. The families of the victims are accusing the Treasury Police of these crimes, because the persons who are participating in these arrests and killings say that they belong to the Treasury Police.
2. Victor Manuel Salguero, a 22-year-old labor leader who was organization secretary of the Eureka Factory Workers Union was forcibly taken from the church in Soyapango while attending mass on 31 May, and when he refused to get into the car, the six men who took him from the church shot him to death right in front of the church with their G-3 rifles.
3. The Political Prisoners Committee of El Salvador accused security corps agents of going to Santa Tecla Prison at 1800 on 3 June, with G-3 rifles, bulletproof vests and gas masks, to search the political prisoners, who were forced to take off their pants and shoes and afterwards were taken out to the street, where they were told they would be killed on the spot if they did not collaborate. After realizing that the prisoners were not going to give in, they went back to the prison and stole everything of value from the prisoners. The political prisoners think that these actions were taken in reprisal for what they said to the international press.
4. The following are some of the abuses being committed at the women's prison:
 - A. All the keys to the prison's main doors are handled by one man, the prison's commander. During an emergency, such as a fire or a bombing, all the prisoners will be trapped inside the prison.
 - B. Pregnant women are taken to the military hospital for prenatal treatment. In the meantime, they are subjected to all sorts of mistreatment and abuses.
5. We demand the release of the persons who on 18 May were arrested by the Treasury Police. Their names are: Jose Ricardo Girones, a 27-year-old physiology student; Jose Antonio Monge Guardado, 30, a worker; and Fulgencio Chavarria, 21, a merchant. Their arrest took place somewhere between Usulután and San Miguel. Three days after they were arrested, they were taken to some undisclosed place with bound hands and feet.

We are also demanding the release of Ismael Eduardo Asencio, 22, who was captured at 0900 on 20 May by soldiers in Usulután.

6. The persons murdered during the month of May have been listed as follows: 36 children, 10 professionals, 116 peasants and 53 women, 46 persons still missing, 112 unidentified bodies, 26 employees, 90 workers, 145 students, 137 persons killed during curfew hours, 121 storekeepers and 114 teachers.

According to official sources, a total of 100 terrorists were killed in the area of Chichontepec. The truth is that the majority were civilians murdered in the air raids carried out from helicopters, which according to the people, are piloted by U.S. military advisers.

The following are the persons murdered from 6 to 7 June: Oscar Guernillo Blancamano, 25, a hospital administrator; Oscar Fica, 33, a teacher at the Isidro Menendez National Institute; Cayetano Rodriguez Quintanilla, 38, a farmer; Jesus Rodriguez Orellana, 22, a teacher; Inocente Dimas Rodriguez, 34, Salvador Urbina, 14 and Orlando Beltran, 20.

Five bodies were found beheaded on 7 June at Mariano Jose Matias Delgado Street. All were peasants.

Here is another list of persons murdered by the security corps, which have been classified as follows: 21 workers, 2 storekeepers, 6 students, 5 professionals, 105 peasants, 15 persons still missing, 1 housemaid and another 6 that were recently captured.

The total number of persons murdered from 1 to 10 June adds up to 180.

The Human Rights Commission demands that the Salvadoran Government immediately stop repression, release the political prisoners, lift the state of siege and the curfew, and stop murdering the civilian population.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Shootout in El Pino

PA172150 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpt] An intensive gunfight, which lasted at least 7 hours, was waged last night and early today in a villa in El Pino in the Ciudad Delgado sector. Six youths were killed during the fighting.

Unofficial reports say that the security forces had discovered a terrorist cell in a villa belonging to Roberto Villalobos Vasquez in the Gutierrez District, some five blocks from a chapel. An intensive gunfight ensued between the security forces and the villa occupants. Neighbors say that the gunfight began yesterday around 2200 and concluded today at 0500. When newsmen arrived at 0800 they saw the bodies of six youths. Three were inside the house and the others were outside. Homemade bombs were found inside the house and it was unofficially reported that the security forces had seized a number of weapons.

"It seems," one of the witnesses said, "that the security forces had discovered a terrorist cell in the villa and attacked it." However, this report was not officially confirmed, and as of today at noon, no communique had been issued on the incident.

Red Cross Ambushed

PA162313 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Some 100 terrorists ambushed several vehicles of the international Red Cross committee, based in Geneva, Switzerland and then stole their surgical equipment, medicine, food and clothing that was being taken to refugees in Jutiapa, Cabanas, according to reports.

At approximately 1000 on Saturday morning, Swiss representatives Christoph Bernull, Arturo Mengotitt and other Swiss citizens and members of the Salvadoran Red Cross were on their way in a convoy of several vehicles to Jutiapa, north of Ilobasco, where there are many refugees who have come from the north fleeing from the terrorists.

As they were approaching Santa Olaya Canton, a few kilometers before Jutiapa, they were intercepted by approximately 100 terrorists, some of whom forced the Red Cross officials to lean against the vehicles with their hands over their heads, while others sacked the ambulances, removing the surgical equipment, medicine, food, clothing and medical kits and leaving the victims only their own clothes.

The reports indicate that although the members of the convoy explained that the goods were intended for the refugees, the terrorists disregarded them and stole everything after stating: "We need it more."

Meanwhile, we were told, a large number of children, old people and women are experiencing great suffering in Jutiapa, where they are waiting for medical attention and food.

Guazapa Hill Ambush

PA162355 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Jun 81

[War bulletin from Guazapa Hill issued by the public relations office of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front on Guazapa Hill on 12 June 1981]

[Text] Since the Army has launched an offensive in Chalatenango, now they have troops at only two points of the Suchitoto-Guazapa area. They have 150 men in (El Roblar) and approximately 300 soldiers in Suchitoto.

On Wednesday, 10 June, at 0900, a group of 30 thugs traveling in small trucks quietly entered Aquacayo Canton and looted the belongings of the people and took them away in their vehicles. At approximately 1200, our forces saw smoke columns rising from the canton. The reason for the smoke was that the genocidal elements were setting homes on fire.

A squad under the command of Companero Leonel Rivas was sent to investigate. The companeros took positions one block away from the enemy and waited until the enemy entered the trucks. Then the companeros threw two grenades at them and opened fire with their rifles. The enemy was unable to answer the fire and fled in a cowardly manner. This happened at 1630.

The companeros withdrew in an orderly manner and reported that the enemy had sustained five dead and several wounded. The enemy casualties were confirmed, since at 1715 an enemy evacuation helicopter landed in the area.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we shall win.

Army Clears Chichontepec

PA162220 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Excerpts] After 13 days of intensive military activity in San Vicente, the armed forces ended their "combing operation" yesterday in the area of Chichontepec Volcano. Some 12 terrorist camps on the slopes of the volcano were dismantled. The terrorists had been harassing many rural towns and communities in San Vicente, La Paz and Cuzcatlan.

Combined army units, which have been descending from the Volcano area since Saturday, gathered in the city of San Vicente for a temporary rest while awaiting the mobile units that would evacuate them to their respective garrisons, according to statements the soldiers made to inhabitants of San Vicente, who offered them drinks, food and other gifts.

While the soldiers were gathering in San Vicente to return to their bases, a group of terrorists reportedly attacked the town of Verapaz, 10 km to the west. The terrorists reportedly took up positions on the boundary of an estate owned by Cosme Hernandez east of the town, where they fired on two patrolmen, who died instantly of shotgun wounds. Subsequently it was learned that the group of four terrorists, after shooting down the patrolmen, fled in the direction of the coffee plantations on Chichontepec Volcano.

Report on Death Toll

PA170259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2054 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The police reported today that at least 20 persons died during the past 24 hours in various towns in the country as a result of the country's political violence.

According to the report, six youths were killed near San Bartolome Perulapia, 26 km northwest of San Salvador, while another 14 were found in Ahuachapan, Usulután and Santa Ana.

The police noted that only one person was immediately identified. This person was a student who had been missing for the past 4 days.

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry reported that approximately 80 members of the armed forces were killed in guerrilla clashes in the past 5 weeks. The report added that the clashes occurred in Santa Ana, Suchitoto, Gotera, Arcatao and in places where the cleanup operation is underway.

The operation was concentrated in San Vicente and Chalatenango, 70 km northeast of the capital, and around the Chichontepec Volcano, 75 km north.

A military spokesman said that there were clashes with the guerrillas in the two places where the operation is being carried out, but no casualties for either side were reported.

He added that the army has total control in the two areas. However, in Santa Ana, guerrilla groups attacked police posts yesterday, but no casualties were reported.

Some 200 guerrillas were killed in military operations in Chalatenango and San Vicente which started 2 weeks ago.

Increase in Murders

PA162218 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 15 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Military officials announced today that the security forces in hamlets and cantons in the various parts of the country have reported an alarming increase in heavily armed terrorists killing peasants as a new communist tactic to hinder agricultural production.

The reports indicate that a group of terrorists staged a new attack on the town of Arcatao.

Santo Domingo, in San Vicente Department, was attacked by hooded terrorists wearing scarves with the letters FMLN [Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front].

A report from San Luis de la Reina, San Miguel, indicates that in the Laureles community in in San Juan Canton, terrorists killed some peasants.

Increasing Guerrilla Activity

PA170324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Several dead and wounded have been reported in the latest harassment actions against the Salvadoran Army by the guerrilla forces of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Military sources today reported that on the highway between Ilobasco and the Cinco de Noviembre hydroelectric plant, in Chalatenango, the guerrillas blocked the road, digging ditches and placing large rocks and tree trunks in the road. Several peasants and soldiers who proceeded to remove the obstacles and repair the road were attacked by the leftists, leaving one dead and several wounded. A peasant was seriously wounded by the explosion of a contact bomb which rebels placed on the road.

In Arcatao, 112 km north of San Salvador, a group of extremists attacked several peasants, killing 4 and wounding 17.

Near the Jiboa sugar mill, on the road between Tecoluca and San Vicente, the rebels ambushed a group of security agents. The ensuing clash left three dead. The army confiscated a G-3 rifle, two cartridge clips and a large amount of ammunition from the extremists, according to the sources.

In Jutiapa, 71 km north of this capital, a Salvadoran Army vehicle was ambushed by guerrillas. A rebel was killed in this action.

In Usulután, east of San Salvador, a powerful bomb practically destroyed the offices of the internal revenue administration, causing damages estimated in several thousand dollars.

In a Cojutepeque Canton, east of this capital, a group of leftists kidnapped a farmer, his daughter and two nephews as they approached their home and took them to an unknown destination.

In the town of Santo Domingo, San Vicente jurisdiction, a group of FMLN guerrillas killed five persons, including an entire family.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee today announced that the military operation underway at the Chichontepec Volcano, in San Vicente, against guerrilla groups, continued today with "favorable results for the army."

The military operation started on 3 June was the fourth of its type carried out by the army in less than a year to evict the leftists holding out on the volcano.

FMLN War Bulletin No 129

PA171319 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] War bulletin No 129:

The information section of the General Command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) reports to the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world:

Our combatants carried out harassment actions against the enemy's rear guard and flanks in order to fulfill our flexible tactic of mobile war without accepting the positional war in which the 8th Special Forces Group was trying to get us involved.

On Friday, 5 June, at 0800, FMLN forces ambushed an enemy convoy trying to enter the road to the coast and inflicted 10 casualties on the puppet army.

On Saturday, 6 June, and in view of the failure of its initial attack, the 8th Special Forces Group silenced the artillery and stopped the march of the puppet army.

At 2100 our combatants (who had continued to maintain their positions) launched an attack against enemy forces stationed in Penas Canton, San Vicente Volcano, and at 2300 FMLN forces attacked another enemy contingent in Tehuacan, Tecoluca jurisdiction. We could not count the casualties, but we estimate that we inflicted two in each of these attacks.

On this same day we carried out an ambush and removed barricades on San Vicente-Zacatecoluca Street, inflicting three casualties on the puppet army. Our combatants withdrew without any casualties.

The morale of the enemy troops is very low. Foreign newsmen witnessed hysteria in soldiers who were being transferred in a helicopter. In addition, a genocidal officer identified as Major Guerra admitted to foreign newsmen that our combatants had broken the military siege "that was strategically unbreakable," according to the officer's own words.

Moreover, Major Guerra admitted that the military actions of the puppet army had been suspended after the failure of its initial offensive. The FMLN, however, is urging the peoples of the world to remain on the alert because the enemy is truly getting reorganized to launch a new offensive in which the main victims will be the defenseless residents of the area.

As usual the military junta has minimized the number of its casualties, which are already approximately 80, while it is trying to show defenseless townspeople as "dead guerrillas." The newsmen themselves have seen the bodies of farmers who had clear signs of having been tormented before they were murdered.

We condemn the genocidal policy promoted by Yankee imperialism and its puppets, and we reaffirm our decision to fight until final victory. We urge the peoples of the world to repudiate this genocidal junta orchestrated by Yankee imperialism which is razing our fatherland.

United to fight until final victory.
Revolution or death: We shall overcome!
El Salvador, Monday, 8 June 1981
Local time: 1500

DOCUMENT DETAILS ACTIVITIES OF FMLN'S 'MONICA'

PA121353 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 May 81 pp 48, 22

[Article: "Another Terrorist Woman Arrested"--quotation marks as published]

[Text] Ana Margarita Teresa Gasteazoro Escolan has been arrested by the National Guard on charges of disseminating terrorist propaganda. The National Guard issued the following report yesterday regarding the prisoner: "Subject: Individual Responsible for the National Propaganda Committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Revolutionary Democratic Front [FMLN-FDR], to the military courts.

"Ana Margarita Gasteazoro Escolan (Monica), 30, who was in Cuba in July 1978, will be turned over to the military courts. She is accused of attacking the country's security.

"After obtaining information that Ana Margarita Gasteazoro Escolan (Monica) carried out activities on behalf of international terrorism, she was arrested and her house in the Layco neighborhood in this city was searched.

"This information was supplied by a member of the terrorist group that is closely identified with Marxism-Leninism."

Initial Activities

Gasteazoro Escolan (Monica) began her activities in 1977 with the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement], which she says "is still small and disorganized."

That is how she met Raul Valiente, Dagoberto Vega Zea, Enrique Barrera, Dr Manuel Ungo and others. Regarding her initial activities, she said that "Hector Oqueli Colindres was already in the Socialist International at that time and I used to send information to the member parties of the Socialist International."

Trips to Cuba and Other Countries

"She also traveled to the 11th world communist youth festival in Havana in July 1979. This was also attended by more than 30 Salvadorans whom we have identified and who stayed at the Lenin vocational school. To make the trip, Gasteazoro went from San Salvador to Colon, Panama. She said neither the departure from Panama nor the entrance to Cuba or the departure from Cuba nor the entrance to Panama were recorded in her passport since they had the close cooperation of the Panamanian authorities to make these clandestine trips. The trip to Cuba was made aboard the ship "Siglo XX". There she established new contacts with members of social democracy of the International Union of Socialist Youth [IUSY] of the SPD, Social Democratic Party of Germany, through the IUSY....[abbreviation as published]

She returned to Colon and then traveled by air to San Salvador on 11 August of the same year...."

"She participated in an executive committee of the IUSY in Bonn, Germany, where she supplied distorted reports on the political, economic and social situation in El Salvador. She also met with the vice president of international relations of the FEV [abbreviation as published], Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Afterwards she went to Ariccia, near Rome. While staying at a lodging of the Center for Trade Union Studies, she participated in another meeting sponsored by the Italian socialist and democratic parties.

"After this meeting, she returned to Bonn to obtain solidarity with the international terrorists operating in El Salvador and also to obtain "the establishment of effective channels of information with these socialist organizations."

After returning to Germany and achieving her objectives, she went to Britain, where she visited the Socialist International, Amnesty International (which has done so much propaganda harm to our people's sincere efforts for peace), the Latin America Bureau, the British Labor Youth, the student movement of the Labor Party, and the First Secretariat of International Relations of the British Labor Party.

"From London she went to New York, where she met with high-ranking officials of the democratic socialist organizing committee, and the youth and women's sectors of this organization.

"In November 1978 she went to Canada to a congress of the Socialist International. She was sponsored by the Womens Socialist International, of the New Democratic Party of Canada. There she lectured on the legal, political and social situation in El Salvador. At this congress, which was also attended by Dr Manuel Ungo, Raul Valiente and Hector Oqueli Colindres, the MNR (a social democratic party which in this country is dominated by the Marxist-Leninists), was admitted to the ranks of the Socialist International.

"In November 1980, Gasteazoro Escolan also participated in the congress of the Womens Socialist International in Ena [as published], where she obtained a resolution of support for the FMLN-FDR."

Immediately afterward, the Socialist International world congress opened and was also attended by Hector Oqueli Colindres, Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Rafael Menjivar.

Documentation and Other Activities

"All of these activities by Gasteazoro Escolan, have been adequately confirmed, since an FMLN audio-visual and written propaganda production facility was found at her home, which was searched.

At this location were videocassettes, short motion pictures and photographs planned and developed as well as guidance for all the misinformation regarding our country. They also planned the management and control of FMLN propaganda and the collaboration some newsmen could offer, especially foreigners.

In addition to all this, there are reports of assassinations, sabotage and burning and destruction of public works. Among these documents we have:

"A. The FMLN propaganda plan [anteproyecto de propaganda], a 31-page document. Chapter 3 refers to everything the FMLN can and must do through propaganda on the topic of "Latinization." It speaks of "...calling technical elements of national television and radio to achieve sabotage or to misinform..." Regarding the written media, it says the best way to use them is to get the newsmen of the nation's written press to lend themselves to putting out FMLN communiques because this permits broad ideological penetration.

On the news agencies, it mentions that "...they constitute a special chapter..." "...given that the basic work of the agencies is destined for abroad..." Further on it states that "...it is necessary to win over the people of the agencies, especially those in their main office, which is the one that writes the final material..."

"B. Work plan of PRODORO [Democratic Revolutionary Propaganda]: PRODORO is a propaganda apparatus of ideological penetration into the mass media at domestic and international levels. It is the top organization in charge of production, reproduction and distribution of FMLN-FDR propaganda.

"PRODORO has personnel dedicated to the recording of information, producers of programs for radio and television and a team that maintains links with Radio Venceremos and Radio Liberation of Nicaragua.

"C. Project for mobile radio "FM": A brief document explaining the advantage of transmission using FM as well as its characteristics, mobility, power, transmission conditions, possibility of location and technical and personnel requirements to complete all this apparatus for clandestine broadcasting.

"D. Production plan for Yugo and Estrella (months of May-July 1981): In this plan there is information on the production of films in which, through Christian religious elements, they intend to increase Marxist awareness and to carry out political-social denunciations. It is thus that they intend, referring to the life of St John, to "...make him known internationally as a man who fought all his life beside his people..." "...to denounce through St John the injustices, poverty and repression of the people..." Likewise, there are plans for producing a film about leaders of the FMLN in which an attempt is made to picture them as great heroes of the Marxist-Leninist revolution in El Salvador, intimately related to the masses, the terrorists' firepower, their supposed development and advancement in our country and other topics.

"E. Work plan of attention to foreign reporters: A very delicate document, much is revealed of the misinformation that has been given regarding the crisis international communism brought about in the nation. This six-page document mentions that "...within the total war, and specifically within the field of ideological struggle, being able to transmit our interpretation of events to foreign reporters becomes fundamental for our interests..." "...An important part of the war is going to be won diplomatically. World opinion and the public opinion in each country is a factor that significantly influences the determination of the foreign policy of each government and bloc of nations..." Among its objectives it indicates making our view regarding the people's war accessible to foreign reporters and how those media report these events..." "to achieve a network of collaborators among sympathetic foreign reporters and so forth..." Among the media they point out "...that in order for foreign reporters to report the ideology of terrorists, it is necessary to make them meet our combatants..." A delicate situation is the fact that in No 5 on security, it mentions that several reporters are coming who have been "recommended;" that means have been established abroad for sending reporters and media; that everything is centralized by an FMLN team called Eagle [Aguila]. This team maintains control cards on the persons recommended. The same document also states that on all the reporters contacted in this way "...a prior investigation will always be conducted and all foreign reporters in this country will also be watched: behavior, opinions, work and so forth..."

"In Gasteazoro Escolan's possession, authorities also found a schedule of campaigns of the FDR, another of the FMLN and another 17-page document with various campaigns for intensifying misinformation, particularly internationally.

The documents also included a project of information for the ENI [not further identified], the creation of SALPRESS and the National Information Commission (CONAIN) as well as the organizational apparatus of CONAPROT [not further identified] with almost all the names of those who work in the professional team, the team of foreign correspondents and the team of national newsmen about whom the respective investigations are being carried out.

"Military Subjects"

"Regarding this aspect, the following documents, among others, have been found: eight pages with nine columns with indications of dates, time, places, type of activity, participants, casualties, confiscations, command of the operation and observations which reveal important information on 12 murders which they call 'executions.' These include the murder of Carlos Alberto Hidalgo Ceullar, former president of the National Welfare Lottery, a watchman of the Montebello neighborhood and 10 other people. All of these murders were committed by armed terrorists. There are also some war bulletins, an offensive strategy plan and other documents.

"Various Topics"

"There are personal reports of activists whose pseudonyms are the following: Octavio, Irene, Estella, Pilar, Walter, Claudia, Alex and others who are being investigated. Forty-five machines and accessories were also found. These include several radio transmitters, video monitors, controls for directional antennas for radio transmitters and receivers, transformers, tape recorders and other accessories. Gasteazoro Escalan also had important information on organizational and leadership problems of the People's Liberation Forces. This shows the destructive internal crisis currently being experienced by the FMLN. Due to organizational and power problems, it has had to make several changes in its high command. Proof of this is a letter from Marcial (Cayetano Carpio) to the executive directorate (General Command) of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) of the FMLN in which he reports these problems.

"Information was also found in her possession about Father Bourgeois of the Maryknoll Order, who from the beginning got in touch with the national resistance (RN) for "his visit" to the terrorists. In the end, the revolutionary people took him to the east to some camps in Morazan.... She also had a list of officials of a diplomatic mission in our country and important information on the mediation and dialogue plan of the terrorists.

"Rafael Americo Barrera and Manuel de Jesus Gonzalez will be turned over to the courts, along with Gasteazoro Escalon, for participating in these activities. We will soon provide more information on them. Press and Public Relations Office of the National Guard."

GUATEMALA

NEGOTIATIONS WITH UK ON BELIZE TO RESUME 6 JULY

PA180302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1957 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Negotiations between Guatemala and the UK on Belize's future will be resumed on 6 July. It was learned today in Guatemalan Foreign Ministry circles that New York could be the site of the new negotiations.

A round of Anglo-Guatemalan talks on Belize, which began Monday in London, was suspended because Belize has not yet ratified the agreement between Guatemala and the UK that would facilitate Belize's independence.

Belize is a British colony in Central America which Guatemala has claimed as its own for the past 100 years. Recently, Guatemala agreed to withdraw its demands in exchange for two outlets to the Caribbean, two free ports and the use of the Ranguana and Zapotillo Cays.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS HELPING GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS

PA172004 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The official spokesman of the Guatemalan Army, Edgar Dominguez, has said that the Salvadoran guerrillas who failed in their own country are now supporting the Guatemalan subversive elements. The officer made this statement when he commented on remarks by Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia to the effect that Guatemala is being used to supply weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas:

[Begin recording] Well of course he initially mentioned that the weapons that went to El Salvador were coming from Nicaragua only, but then the weapons passed through Honduras, and lastly through Guatemala. Of course that is the very personal opinion of the Salvadoran defense minister, and one has to give it credit.

However, we believe that most of the weapons that enter Guatemala come from the communist [words indistinct] in El Salvador, where they failed in their final offensive and have now transferred [words indistinct] to Guatemala. [end recording]

HONDURASPRESIDENT PRAISED, URGED TO MAKE ECONOMIC SHIFT

PA122023 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] As Voz de Honduras had previously reported, it was learned yesterday that Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Republic of Honduras and armed forces chief, has not signed and will not sign the decree increasing the prices of oil byproducts. This shows the president is listening to the demands of the people who could not understand how--if Mexico has granted a reduction in oil prices and if Panama is taking advantage of it to reduce its domestic fuel prices--the members of a nefarious Honduran commission, which the people have dubbed the commission of decree No 91, could recommend an increase to the chief executive.

This step solves, at least in part, a number of questions and some displeasure with the president in regard to some administrative and bureaucratic matters. He is apparently beginning to realize that his technicians have continued to grope for solutions and that the president of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council [COHEP] was right when he so bravely charged that the economic policy devised by the technical cabinets, including their plans, the economic ministries and all that sort of thing, have only heightened social tension in Honduras.

General Paz's refusal to sign the decree establishing new prices for oil byproducts and the constant denouncements of the COHEP president regarding the blunders of what we have described as "the new state dictatorship," the technocracy and its economic policies, lead us to reflect on Honduras' present situation and the coming, crucial months which may be decisive at this stage of the country's history. Political interests are combining to prepare for an election which we hope will lead to a full return of democracy.

It has been proven that this transition government urgently needs help not only from qualified but responsible men who, without being alchemists or economic wizards, are well acquainted with Honduras' situation. They do not have to be the sort of men who do their planning in comfortable desks or who gamble with or endanger the investments of private enterprise and drag the people into the only path left to them, i.e., mass protests which may develop at a given moment into a fateful explosion. This is the type of explosion that the political parties and the armed forces have done everything possible to avoid.

This team of responsible men must be named by the president of the republic as soon as possible, before it is too late. We have said before that in order to establish a just equilibrium, the present or future president must name a consultative group composed of men who are alien to the administrative machinery, be they businessmen or trade unionists, in order for the famous economic plans and anti-inflation decrees to be viewed from a different perspective, not relying too much on people who have only created problems for the head of state and the people he governs.

The Honduran people have had to put up with many things but we must not forget that their resilience has a limit. The Honduran people have gone from frustration to frustration, and it is time to think of them.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL UNION OF PROGOVERNMENT PARTIES CREATED

PA161919 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Political parties in Nicaragua that sympathize with the economic policy and changes in this country have decided to create the National Union for the Defense of the Revolution [Union Nacional de Defensa de la Revolucion] against the machinations of enemies at home and abroad.

Commander Carlos Nunez, member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], announced these parties' position at the national forum of political parties now in progress in this capital.

He said that in Nicaragua the revolutionary process has met with strong difficulties, mostly originating from the attacks by international reaction and the provocative attitude of the traditional bourgeois parties of Nicaragua. Opposed to the revolutionary process, he pointed out, are the most aggressive circles of the United States, which are stimulating the arms race in the Central American area and the world. He added that these circles are organizing bands from the remnants of the Somoza dictatorship's national guard, arming them to the teeth. They are also exerting economic, political and diplomatic pressure on the Sandinist revolution.

Carlos Nunez supported the creation of the national union, which not only will lift Nicaragua up from the ruins, but will also respond to all armed aggression from Nicaragua's enemies at home and abroad.

Concluding, he stressed that the effective union of all the forces that back the revolutionary process in this nation will foster the rebirth of the national economy and safeguard the victory of the popular masses.

OFFICIAL PARTIES MEET TO ANALYZE FORUM MEETINGS

Points of Agreement Analyzed

PA171219 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution's coordinating committee is holding a meeting with all the political parties supporting the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], Gustavo Tablada, socialist party leader, has reported. We are analyzing the results and other aspects of the meetings, in which there were some points of agreement.

Tablada also mentioned that at the meeting they were going to rebuke Eli Altamirano of the Nicaraguan Communist Party and Alejandro Gutierrez of the People's Action Movement for assuming a partisan line at the forum instead of a broader position in the discussion of national problems.

Draft Approved

PA170400 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The members of the democratic political coordination committee met at noon today to study a draft on a number of points for an agreement prepared by a special committee. In today's meeting the political coordination committee approved the draft which will be submitted this Thursday at the joint meeting of the 14 participants to the forum of discussion of national problems.

It was agreed at the forum at the end of last Sunday's work session that the two delegations would submit a plan containing a number of points on which they should agree. The two plans will be analyzed this Thursday at a meeting to be held at the Planning Ministry auditorium, and the two delegations will reach an agreement to be approved on Saturday when they meet again.

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE LEADER CASTILLO ON FORUM

PA162325 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Interview with Jose Castillo Cejo, member of the national executive committee of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, PCD, by Oreon Elcidio Pastora; date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Castillo Cejo] The discussions were frank in this round. This is very important. Each sector explained its view of democracy. It is not that each one looks at it in his own way, every person has his own idea of what democracy is. I think that this is the only positive accomplishment.

In listening to the radio and reading the papers, I do not see any agreement. We hear about popular democracy and everybody knows that it is another variation that includes mixed capitalism and many other things that are happening in Nicaragua. It is only another word for Marxism-Leninism. This leads us to think that if no agreements are reached or if there is no good will to find a third alternative, Nicaragua will be declared socialist in a very short period of time.

[Question] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, who heads the delegation of the sectors aligned with the front, has said that there must be minimum points of agreement. What can you deduce from this expression: minimum points of agreement?

[Answer] There can be many interpretations. The way I see this problem is that the idea is to have everything happen around the government party and a revolutionary project which does have a name now. Now it is called popular democracy and although the Sandinists are not clearly defining it or stating it, we know what it means. I repeat it is a variation of Marxism-Leninism and consequently, I do not think there will be any minimum points of agreement.

[Question] There are certain commentators who claim that it seems that the forum has been reduced to good intentions by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Do you think that the minimum agreements they speak so much about are included in these good intentions?

[Answer] I don't know what good intentions they have. They have not been stated. The important thing here is a process that is moving forward. I am going to have to go back in time. These talks started on 31 March and it is already mid-June and not a single point of agreement has been found. Instead of becoming stagnant and maintaining a decrees status quo while the talks are underway and the minimum points of agreement are sought; the ruling front has hurried up and carried out certain things. For example, when I participated in these talks, one of the proposals I made was the abolishment of 511, 512 and 513. A few days later, instead of taking my suggestion into account in order to guarantee a minimum freedom of the press, these decrees were included in the law of radio broadcasting. In other words, instead of abolishing the decrees, they were consolidated.

This is when doubts began to emerge. What are the good intentions if every time we make a proposal to have something abolished, they consolidate them by making them laws. This, logically, pushes those participating in the talks who do not agree with the government system against the wall.

[Question] Very interesting aspects of the revolution, its contents, where it is going to, where it is coming from and so forth were analyzed in this forum. We want the political parties that did not participate in the forum like the PCD--although you did not participate, we understand you sent an observer--to give us their opinions about the repercussions that it has for the FSLN. The fact that a forum of this kind--where the independent sectors have been able to say whatever they wanted and have even made harsh criticism--was held. What repercussions this has had locally and how the FSLN will capitalize on the forum abroad.

[Answer] They have already capitalized on it. When junta coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega went to Mexico, he said that a dialogue was underway. But if we are honest about it we can say that nothing has been accomplished with this dialogue. There is always hope in the democratic world. The democrats always believe in the dialogue. It is one of the instruments for obtaining freedom, but from that to having something concrete...I believe that we cannot say that the democratic sector has gained anything. The people are actively participating in this because they have been following it closely. We must be very honest about this: There is a great deal of uncertainty in the Nicaraguan people at every social level.

Our PCD, which is multiclassist and has consulted its rank and file, knows about this uncertainty.

[Question] There are other comments which I am sure have reached the members of the PCD and its most important leaders. There are people who are asking why isn't there a representative of the government junta participating in the forum? After all, the government is the one being questioned, not the FSLN. The people are interpreted that there is a de facto combining of the government and the FSLN by not having a junta representative at the forum.

[Answer] What the people say is very important. We have already stated this in certain documents. We have said that we should hold talks with the government and not with the government party. But aside from this, which is a very valuable comment, we are focusing on these 2 days of talks. You, as a very observant newsman, realize that the issue discussed was the ideological problem instead of the deviations, neglect and changes in the government program. Clear statements were made regarding the deviations and the main issue. On Sunday, for example, the two sides just presented their ideological stands. We are not discussing ideological matters here. We are discussing a government program which to the Nicaraguans is the constitution of the republic, although it is not called that. However, a government program with a basic statute on the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans is what protects Nicaraguans at this time. Then if we go on to points which only fill the spirit...because we hear them say: There is no democracy here and there is no liberty here. This is an ideological discussion. And this is not what is at stake. What is at stake is the reasons why Nicaragua is not moving forward, why the counterrevolutionary gangs are there--as has been said, I am not a witness to that, but it is being said--at the other side of the border waiting to attack us. Why are these gangs here? Because the internal problems affect the external image. We continue to discuss ideological matters and we are moving away from the main issue: the deviations, the neglect and the complete separation from the government. They are telling us about a revolutionary project which is not written anywhere. This is where the Nicaraguans are concerned. It is not good for us to say: You are Marxist-Leninist and to have them say: You are dissidents. This will lead us nowhere. The important thing is to discuss the government program again, strengthen what is good and truly benefits the people and continue to move forward in peace and unity but under a clear concept of liberty and democracy in this country.

[Question] What conclusions do you draw from these two rounds of talks according to what you heard and the commentaries that have been made regarding them.

[Answer] To me the important thing is that a dialogue has been started. It started with very heated discussions. Many things were said but I don't see any conclusions or points of agreement. I may be wrong. Perhaps since I am not participating or perhaps I got distracted during the transmissions, but I read the newspaper articles on this in order to form a better judgement and I don't see any agreement. It was said that the forum will meet on Thursday to seek points of agreement. But so far I have not found any points of agreement in what I have read. The only coincidence that I have found is that the democratic parties--dissident parties as they call them, which to me is an offense--and the revolutionary parties want this country to progress but it should be within a completely Nicaraguan revolution and a total freedom. This is what I can surmise. On the other hand, I think that they want to lay the groundwork for a Marxist-Leninism disguised as a popular democracy, socialism or whatever name they want to use. The name they use for it is not important. They may use Sandinism if they want to, but I do not see any points of agreement. I hope that those involved in the talks do find them for the benefit of the people.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF STATE LOPEZ ON FORUM

PA162152 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Jun 81

[From "The New Nicaragua" program: Commentary by Companero Federico Lopez, member of the Council of State--read by unidentified announcers]

[Text] Two clearly antagonistic stands on democracy were discussed during the national forum. On one side, there are those who admit they are dissidents of the revolution and have a formal concept of democracy. Then, there are the revolutionary forces led by the Sandinist Front [FSLN] with a clear and classist concept of popular democracy. Taking a (jump) concerning their old stands, the dissidents defined democracy as the participation of the people in order to appoint rulers through the proven mechanism of suffrage.

It was formal democracy versus revolutionary democracy. With full historical reasoning, the revolutionary delegation challenged the formal issue of participation. Participation with whom? Or what is better yet said: Democracy for whom and for which class? Because we, the revolutionaries, who have always struggled for the revolutionary action of the popular masses, feel that popular democracy is not a problem of participation. It is not a problem of sharing the achieved power with other participants. In the Sandinist revolution, the people have absolute (?control) over their history in order to work for their destiny.

What really makes the Sandinist Nicaragua truly revolutionary is precisely that the ousting of the Somozist dictatorship was something more than just the fall of a tyranny. It was the ousting of the exploiting classes, who with [words indistinct] their democracy in the Somozist dictatorship. Had imperialism and its internal allies been able to anticipate the historical actions of our people, they would have stripped the dictatorship of its [word indistinct] and tyrannical hues as they were planning to do with the mediation. Then their formal ideas and their concept of democracy would not have modified the fact that their democracy would become a dictatorship for the workers. It would be a dictatorship precisely because it would defend the minority interests of the exploiters.

The fact is, however, that the revolution was successful. The exploiting classes were defeated and their dictatorial instruments were destroyed. The working classes have organized their revolutionary power in the new state and in many economic, social and political organizations. Because these instruments are the people's power, they are democratic, more democratic than any other state instrument of the capitalists and the oppressors. However, the dissidents say that freedom is made of the same substance as democracy. Freedom to do or say as one seems fit. The revolution does not consider freedom voluntarism or anarchy. It is aware that the development of society is a process subject to the actions of man, but that it cannot be just any action or the action which just anyone feels like taking. Revolutionary actions have defined objectives, which in their most general terms, are the elimination of exploitation and oppression in order to build a society whose final goal is the full realization of mankind and the happiness of workers.

Naturally, in order to achieve this, one cannot act in just any manner. The necessary transformations must be made, as it was necessary to destroy the military power of the dictatorship in order to obtain freedom. In fulfilling the tasks--namely defense, production, revolution, culture, and other aspects of society--the people are exercising their freedom.

To summarize: Democracy is not a formal requirement that must be fulfilled. Popular democracy is the action of the masses to transform the real situation according to their interests, the interests of social progress. It is against this type of democracy--democracy for the workers--that the capitalists and their representatives are opposed to, precisely because the liberating action of the peoples, and particularly the people of Sandino, seeks to eliminate all obstacles in order to reach total social liberation.

But the dissidents are challenging the FSLN, challenging the vanguard groups who represent the people in order to prepare their destiny. They say they have not been consulted. This is an old and dirty maneuver. One just has to review recent history to notice that the FSLN is the people themselves, organized into a revolutionary political party. It is the instrument that the people gave themselves to organize and direct their struggle for liberation. The truth, the daily consultation, as it has been described, shows that the working people identify as their vanguard the FSLN with its political line, its proven revolutionary guidance, and its precise application of its revolutionary line of transforming Nicaragua and defending its achievements.

Such absurd arguments really make one doubt the bourgeois who have used them. Who are they, after all? Is that not the best evidence that the bourgeoisie must organize political parties in order to usurp power, and in this case, to try in vain to reconquer power?

That is the ABC of politics. The classes organize their parties in order to solve the problem of power for their benefit. Even if the bourgeoisie says that their parties are not their parties, we have no doubts. We identify them by their political goals, which are antipopular; by their political behavior in the face of the main enemy of the people, which is imperialism and by their history of arrangements with somozism. Besides, those parties have a sufficient history so we can know who the bourgeois parties are.

One thing is clear and that is that the dissidents--translate this as bourgeois parties--refuse to accept a fact, which is very clear. In Nicaragua, there is a revolution. The working people have political (?power) which is an instrument of democracy in order to build a new society, and the forum is not for the purpose of discussing power, but for assuming responsibilities for the defense of the fatherland in the face of the present and future attacks by imperialism.

DONATION OF UNIFORMS TO GRENADA QUESTIONED

PA180417 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 81

["Our People Speak" program; letter and answer read by unidentified announcer]

[Text] Radio Corporacion
Gentlemen:

A few days ago, in the 9 June edition of the EL NUEVO DIARIO newspaper, I saw a photograph showing Nicaragua donating military uniforms to Grenada, a country with which it has excellent relations. My question is: why is Nicaragua which badly needs money, which has a shortage of rice and sugar, and which has had to receive donations of wheat in order for the people to eat bread, why, I repeat, is Nicaragua, which is going through a precarious situation, extravagantly donating military uniforms to Grenada? Do we have a surplus of military uniforms? If so, why don't we sell them to some country so that we can get some money? It is really funny to see our poor people making donations as if we were a rich country.

Have you in Radio Corporacion something to say?

Sincerely yours,
Heliodore Gomez Lopez,
Sabana Grande de las Americas Road, KM 1.

Dear Friend, Gomez Lopez:

We have read the newspaper article which you mentioned, and we are asking the same questions that you are asking in your letter. The government should publish the nation's budget in detail. How can a country operate without the people knowing the nation's budget? It is really a shame that something as delicate as the nation's budget is not submitted in detail to the people.

We are sorry to learn that Nicaragua has a surplus of military uniforms that it can give away to Grenada. If we were a rich nation it would be all right, but ours is a poor country where children are still living in the dumps of Acahualinca and dying for lack of medicine and care in our hospitals. Ours is a poor country where a worker who goes to the social security hospital because he has a pain has to wait 3 months to get an appointment. We can prove with this because we had to send one of our employees to a private clinic. I am sure that our own army needs more uniforms because every day its members increase, and the material to make uniforms costs a lot of money.

As a member of our community, you, my dear friend Gomez Lopez, have the right to ask to whomever is in charge why Nicaragua is giving military uniforms to Grenada. Could it be possible that after an earthquake, after an ironfisted dictatorship plagued with thieves, and a civil war, our country is in a position to make donations to other countries? We would like to ask your question and many more, and we would like to direct them to the person who could give us a reply. Thanks for your letter.

MILITIA MARCH TO BE HELD IN MANAGUA 10 JULY

PA171447 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Some 10,000 militiamen will be marching in Managua's streets on 10 July. The first great march of the Sandinist People's Militias will be held in Managua on 10 July. It will be the first physical demonstration of the armed Nicaraguan people. At the same time it will serve as a warning for all counterrevolutionaries and all enemies of the revolution regarding the Nicaraguans' willingness to die for defense of the people's government.

BORGE, COSTA RICAN MINISTER HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA171628 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] During a news conference this afternoon Costa Rican Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona and the Nicaraguan interior minister, Commander Tomas Borge explained the government-level agreements they reached to consolidate the ties of friendship between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. During the news conference Costa Rican newsmen asked questions about the revolution and its development in line with the information that the enemies of our process spread abroad, specifically in Costa Rica. Costa Rican newsmen from Channel 13 asked Commander Borge about Marxism within the National Directorate, the Sandinist Front, the so-called Cubanization of Nicaragua and even Robelo's remarks at the forum on the national problems.

The interior minister referred to the questions more or less in these terms: Regarding the Marxism with which imperialist propagandists brand members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, Commander Borge pointed out: If we had not eradicated the genocidal Somoquist National Guard, the daughter of imperialism, if we had not achieved real sovereignty, if this revolution had not been carried out on behalf of the poor, if we had not carried out the great national literacy campaign, if we had not done much more, besides not kneeling before imperialism so that we would not be called communist or Marxist, then we would not have moral authority to say that if they call us Marxist, for these reasons, then let them call us Marxist.

Regarding the so-called Cubanization of Nicaragua, he said it depends on the cultural backwardness of whoever listens to such reports. How is Nicaragua going to be Cubanized? There is nothing more absurd, he commented. We don't deny that a firm and solid friendship unites us with Cuba, the interior minister added. Costa Rican Channel 13 will air Commander Borge's statements tomorrow.

Regarding Robelo's proposal at the national forum for a constituent assembly, Borge said talk of a constituent assembly is as old as Somoza's time. We know that there was discussion at the forum, but the call for a constituent assembly sounds like Somozism.

Borge said that Nicaragua is still in a phase of emergence. We are pacifists. We believe our revolution is a factor of stability in the area. We will only fight against aggressors. Our weapons will never be used against people like those of Costa Rica. If those beloved people need to be defended, the Sandinist rifles will be present.

Joint Communique Signed

PA171640 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The news conference held this afternoon by Costa Rican Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona and Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge ended at approximately 1900. Effective agreements were reached during the talks on friendly relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Here is the joint declaration signed this afternoon by the Costa Rican security minister and Nicaraguan interior minister which was released by the AGENCIA DE NOTICIAS NUEVA NICARAGUA:

The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua signed a joint communique in Managua today in which they once again reiterated the good relations that exist between the two countries. It was signed by Costa Rican Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona and Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez.

The two officials held preliminary talks on various subjects on 14, 15 and 16 June. The topics discussed by the two ministers included analysis of the problems that have emerged in the border zone. Regarding this subject, they stressed willingness to continue to strengthen the traditional ties of friendship between the two peoples and governments.

The two ministers agreed to analyze the situation regarding the maritime border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, based on the criteria established at (Sibalsa) in 1976. They will also try to prevent any type of border conflict. To this end Nicaragua promised to implement all possible measures and provide the personnel necessary to guarantee greater coexistence on the border.

According to the document, the Costa Rican security minister guaranteed that the Costa Rican people will not permit the use of their territory to plan or carry out any aggression against any country, particularly Nicaragua.

The communique added that the two ministers agreed to make efforts to achieve correct coordination in the border zone for implementation of health programs that will benefit the citizens of both countries living in the area.

The two ministers condemned the terrorist acts that recently took place in San Jose since these constitute an attack on the most essential human rights and on democratic coexistence.

BORGE SAYS NICARAGUA WILL NOT ATTACK ANOTHER NATION

PA171751 Havana International Service in Spanish 16000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, has reiterated that his country is developing its military capacity to defend itself from the enemies that are attacking it. He also affirmed that not one soldier will ever leave Nicaragua to attack another nation.

In a news conference in Managua, the member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] said the Nicaraguan Government is willing to speak with anyone, including the United States, as long as there is respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty and dignity.

Borge said the Nicaraguans have sufficient moral stature to confront their enemies, those who show disrespect, regardless of the power they have.

He also reiterated the firm, solid and fraternal friendship between Nicaragua and Cuba, of which, he said, we are proud.

For his part, Commander Alonso Porras, coordinator of the FSLN in the Nicaraguan department of Jinotega, has charged that big businessmen of that northern region are financing the counterrevolutionary gangs that have committed many murders.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL REFUTES REPORT ON ARMY DESERTIONS

PA171446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Sandinist people's revolution doesn't hide its weapons. Even though we also have Soviet-made AK rifles, the most important weapon of the revolution is the indestructible unity of the people and their vanguard.

Refuting the ill-disposed and perverse misinformation disseminated by ACAN-EFE from Honduras, Nicaraguan Defense Ministry spokesman Capt Roberto Sanchez said no officer of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has deserted, that there is no religious discrimination in the army and that it is no secret that some army units have Soviet-made rifles.

An ACAN-EFE dispatch fabricated in Tegucigalpa reported sensationally yesterday that an EPS officer had deserted, that there is religious persecution in Nicaragua and that Soviet weapons are arriving in Nicaragua.

This misinformation agency based its report on a fabricated statement by an alleged EPS officer whose name has never been on the rosters of our glorious armed forces.

PSC CRITICIZES ACTS OF VIOLENCE, FEARS REPRESSION

PA171453 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC] has condemned the events that have taken place in Cua, which are the result of the climate of violence that interested sectors are promoting from within and from outside our fatherland. This is stated in a news bulleting issued by the PSC.

The PSC says it fears that the actions the party is now condemning may be used to repress and destroy civic and democratic sectors--which would become scapegoats--while the true offenders go unpunished by the law.

The PSC is of the opinion that the actions carried out by armed groups and the repression against innocent persons work against the national forum, peace, the people and civic solutions.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ARRESTED IN CHINANDEGA

PA171451 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Report from Chinandega by Gregorio d'Escoto Paso]

[Text] Members of the counterrevolutionary gang in this department led by Guillermo Picado have been captured by police and the state security officials. Llaver Vaca, Humberto Romero and Jaime Lao are charged with crimes against public order and security. They will be turned over to the district judge tomorrow.

Jaime Lao is the individual who was going to buy weapons to carry out terrorist actions in Chinandega.

State security is still looking for other members of this gang.

SOLDIERS, CIVILIANS DIE IN AMBUSH IN NORTH

PA151358 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Criminals have staged a new attack in the north. There is revolutionary indignation. We must cleanse the country of Somozist assassins. The following are the details of the latest incursion of counterrevolutionary bands in the area of Jinotega:

Five [as heard] died in an ambush by criminals who roam some jungle areas in the north. This newscast was able to verify in the north that the place where a vehicle carrying some members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] was ambushed is known as Los Pedernales. It is located in the area of Cua, which reminds one of the suffering women of Cua.

The persons who died in the attack have been listed as follows: Mario Díaz Rizo, of San Rafael del Norte; Jorge Escoto, member of the armed forces; Domingo Gonzalez, head of the people's militias in the valley of Cua and an elderly woman called Jesus Lumbi. She was also killed during the fateful and treacherous ambush laid by counterrevolutionary elements.

We have learned that the vehicle, in which several persons were traveling, was coming from San Jose de Bocay when the attack took place at Los Pedernales. It is reported that Jose Hernandez, member of the EPS, was also wounded and last night underwent surgery in Jinotega.

BATTALION 60-11 COMPLETES TRAINING; ANOTHER BEGINS

PA171224 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 Jun 81 p 11

[Article by Felix Rivera M.]

[Excerpts] Jinotega--The closing ceremony of the military training of the German Pomares battalion 60-11 was held before a large crowd here at the Otto Casco Montenegro Plaza on Saturday, 30 May.

Companero Freddy Lopez, director of the Pablo Ubeda Mobile School, where the battalion underwent training, departmental authorities of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, mothers of battalion members and the public were present at this event.

The 2d squad of the scout platoon was named the Vanguard Squad. The vanguard platoon award went to the 75-mm antitank gun platoon and the vanguard company was the 1st company.

Southwest Battalion Sworn In

PA150239 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] In a very important event, the battalion of militiamen made up of students of the 2d region consisting of Carazo, Rivas, Masaya and Granada Departments, located in the country's southwest, was sworn in yesterday.

This battalion is made up of more than 700 students, including men and women of these departments. They will be trained at the Pedro Arauz Palacios training center in Rivas.

During the ceremony, the students promised to defend the country's sovereignty and our dignity.

BUSINESS LEADER VIEWS MEETINGS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

PA180328 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Interview with William Baez Sacasa, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, by unidentified station reporter on 17 June in Managua--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Baez] Three representatives of the private sector invited The Council of the Americas to a meeting that is held every 4 years when a new administration assumes power in the United States. At the meeting we listened to what Vice President Bush, the U S secretary of state, the U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, and other government officials had to say about Latin America. We attended the meeting in order to get a better idea of what the new U.S. policy toward Latin America, and particularly toward Central America, will be. It was mainly an informative type of meeting, but nevertheless, we took advantage of the occasion to let them know the position of the Nicaraguan private sector with regard to the country's current problems and to tell them of the unyielding struggle that the private sector is waging in defense of free enterprise, private property, democracy and political pluralism.

[Question] Mr. Baez, could you tell us something about the mini-Marshall plan? Did you find out anything about the plan?

[Answer] I'll give you my opinion. In first place, here in Nicaragua, we have been trying to criticize the plan without really knowing what it is all about and now knowing the economic impact it will have on the Caribbean region. The plan has three main aspects: First, developed countries such as Venezuela, Canada, Mexico, the United States and the FRG, must increase their investments, private investments, mainly for development, in Central America and the Caribbean. Second, developed countries should lift the commercial barriers to the underdeveloped countries. For example, in our case, there are restrictions on our export of meat, sugar and other products. In other words, the plan has a commercial aspect which will benefit the Central American and the Caribbean countries. Third, the plan is to promote massive development programs in an effort to solve the basic needs of the people of Central America and the Caribbean, that is, the needs mainly connected with housing, health and educational problems.

I want you to understand that the plan is completely different from President Truman's Marshall Plan of 1948 and from President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress program of 1961. It is different because this plan was conceived not only by the United States, but also by Venezuela, Mexico and Canada, which are participating in the plan. Also, the plan has the support of such institutions as the World Bank and the IDB. This is a very big plan with serious intentions; it is not a political instrument to solve political problems as some sectors are saying. It is basically a development plan.

[Question] We were told that you also talked to some congressional committees, particularly with the Foreign Relations Committee and that you made some positive efforts regarding the problem of the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays. What, in particular, did you talk about and what were the results?

[Answer] As you know, Colombia is trying to get the U.S. Senate to discuss the ratification of the treaty concerning the cays. We explicitly told the U.S. Government, particularly come U.S. Senators--we even talked to Senator Helms, the most difficult among the conservatives of the Republican Party--that the position of the Nicaraguan private sector was that under no circumstances should the U.S. Government allow Colombia to submit the treaty ratification to the U.S. Congress, and that since the treaty had remained shelved for 30 or 40 years, the best thing to do would be to leave it there. In this respect, we can say that we were representing a very nationalist private sector whose concern is not only to make money, but to ensure the country's tranquility and welfare.

NICARAGUA SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO

PA150213 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico and Nicaragua have signed a technical cooperation agreement in Managua which includes a joint project for a national planning system and the exchange of experiences in this area.

The document was signed by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister, and by Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Mexican secretary for programming and budget.

In the ceremony, Ruiz praised the close and friendly relations between Mexico and Nicaragua and the Mexican contribution to the national reconstruction started by the Nicaraguan people.

La Madrid Hurtado described the Mexican cooperation with Nicaragua as friendly, profound and unconditional. He stressed the importance of the planning of development which permits social, economic and political changes.

RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON CHURCH ROLE IN REVOLUTION

PA150245 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpt] We cannot talk about the Catholic Church as having a monolithic attitude on the side of the revolution, Sergio Ramirez said yesterday during the inauguration of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Institute in Tola, Rivas Department in the southern part of the country.

In referring to Martin, the guerrilla priest, Ramirez said: There was a church, that of Gaspar Garcia Laviana, which was with the poor, against the dictatorship and which advocated changes. This church became the people's ally. This church that boosted this revolution and committed itself with this revolution, is participating in the revolutionary process and is incorporating patriotic and revolutionary priests into the government of whom we are very proud.

The Nicaraguan leader said that in our countries there have been revolutions against the church and revolutions without the church, because it has remained outside. He said: Here we were very lucky to have a revolution with the Christians and the church of Gaspar Garcia Laviana because we will not say that all the bishops and priests were all against the dictatorship and in favor of the revolution at one time.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR

For German media reportage on the visit of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman to the German Democratic Republic, see page E 5 of the 16 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CUBA, ALGERIA SIGN AIR, SEA TRANSPORT AGREEMENT

FL180056 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Cuba and Algeria today signed air and sea agreements to facilitate trade and communications between the two countries. Cuban Government Minister Levi Farah and Algerian Transportation and Fisheries [as heard] Minister Saleh Goudjil signed the agreements as established at the second session of the joint Cuban-Algerian intergovernmental committee.

The air agreement establishes commercial traffic rights and prospects for air navigation links between the two countries through the state-owned Cubana de Aviacion and Air Algerie. The maritime agreement covers Cuban and Algerian ship traffic and the possibility of opening regular routes.

Prior to signing the agreements, Levi Farah and Saleh Goudjil held extensive talks devoted to analyzing the reinforcement of Algerian-Cuban cooperation in transportation. The Cuban minister declared that our countries are distant but our friendship is very strong and these agreements just signed bring us closer since communications are very important in the modern world and these agreements facilitate them.

MATANZAS PROVINCE PARTY OFFICIALS APPOINTED

FL171754 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Provincial Committee in Matanzas has approved the Politburo suggestion to elect Comrade Esteban Lazo Hernandez as first party secretary in Matanzas Province. At a meeting, presided over by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Comrade Felix Moreno Suarez was appointed to the post as second secretary of the provincial party committee.

BRIEFS

TOURISM INCREASE--Speaking in connection with the second convention of travel agents sponsored by CUBATUR [national and international tourist enterprise] recently held at the Havana Libre Hotel, CUBATUR director general Jorge (Debasa) has announced that more than 150,000 additional tourists are expected to visit Cuba in 1982, a 10 to 15 percent growth in tourism. The country has the facilities to receive 1 million tourists a year, (Debasa) said. The convention was part of Cuba's efforts to recover its standing in the tourism trade in the Carribean. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1824 GMT 5 Jun 81 FL]

JAMAICAGOVERNMENT HOPES FOR PROMPT U.S. REVIEW OF LOS

FL152247 Bridgetown CANA in English 2119 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, 15 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica is hoping the United States will soon complete its review of the Law of the Sea negotiations so it can fully take part in future negotiations and allow the signing of an international agreement, Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer said.

Mr Shearer said: "No one could fault a new regime for wanting to review a convention of this significance. We would hope that the U.S. Government would complete its review so as to participate in further sessions of the conference so that a decision can be reached."

Jamaica is seeking to be the headquarters of the International Seabed Authority, which will be the UN body charged with implementing Law of the Sea agreements.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHEARER OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

FL111752 Bridgetown CANA in English 1648 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 11 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica rejects the proposition that the Soviet Union is a natural ally of the Third World, according to the island's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer. Mr Shearer made the comment in a parliamentary statement broadly outlining the foreign policy position of his Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) government.

The foreign minister said Jamaica had a basic desire to have friendly relations with all countries, based on noninterference in their domestic affairs... "and we do not want anybody to interfere in our own," he declared. He also stressed Jamaica's firm support for the work of the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement.

But in an apparent reference to views largely emerging from those forums, mainly among the political left, Mr Shearer declared: "We reject the proposition that the Soviet Union is the natural ally of the Third World."

INTENTION TO OPEN RELATIONS WITH CHILE DENIED

FL101630 Bridgetown CANA in English 1420 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 10 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica has made it clear that it has no intention of developing diplomatic relations with Chile, Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer has told Parliament here, as a row over possible sporting links with that rightwing country reached the House of Representatives.

The Jamaican sports minister, Errol Anderson, met here last weekend with the president of the Chilean Olympic Committee, Gustavo Benko, and according to the government's Agency for Public Information (API) raised the question of Jamaica receiving Chilean aid in sports medicine, equipment and coaching. Jamaica was also interested in having its athletes perform in Chile, API quoted Mr Anderson as saying.

The report of Jamaica's request brought a fiery response from opposition leader Michael Manley, who described the Chilean Government as "the most bloodthirsty set of butchers in Latin America" and that any aid from the Augusto Pinochet regime would "drip with the blood of thousands murdered or made to disappear in recent times."

The Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) also condemned the Jamaican Government over the issue.

Mr Manley last night tabled a question in Parliament about the Anderson-Benko meeting and asked whether the government intended to accredit a diplomatic representative to Santiago or receive a representative from the Pinochet government here.

"This government has no proposal, no suggestion, no message, no telegram, no cable to consider diplomatic relations with Chile," Foreign Minister Shearer told Parliament.

Jamaica established relations with Chile in 1963, but Foreign Ministry officials have said that the two countries never exchanged ambassadors.

Mr Shearer refuted any suggestion that Benko was a representative of the Chilean Government and said that he had come to Jamaica to seek support from the Jamaican Olympic Committee for Chile's bid to host the 1987 Pan-American Games. He said that the Chilean officials had met the Jamaican sports minister at the request of sport officials he had met here.

The foreign minister made no mention of API's report of Mr Anderson's request for Chilean assistance in sports. But he said that it was ironic that the opposition had made an issue out of the Benko-Anderson talks, when in fact Jamaica was a member of the hemispheric intergovernmental committee on sports, of which Chile is also a member. The committee, aimed at coordinating development of sports in the hemisphere, Mr Shearer pointed out, was formed in 1979, during the period of the Manley government.

VENEZUELA-GUYANA DISPUTE MEDIATION OFFERED

FL131730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1702 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Jun (CANA)--A Venezuelan Embassy source said here today that Jamaica had reiterated its neutrality in the Guyana-Venezuela border dispute and repeated an offer to mediate. The source said the Jamaica position was put to the Venezuelan ambassador to the Organization of American States, Hilarion Carodzo, by Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer during a brief visit by the Venezuelan envoy earlier this week. Mr Cardozo has been travelling through the Caribbean explaining the Venezuelan position on the border dispute.

The diplomat said that Jamaica had made no concrete proposal to deal with the issue but had indicated that it was ready to work on any initiative to create the kind of dialogue that would lead to a peaceful settlement of the problem. He said that Foreign Minister Shearer had recalled one of the meetings of the Guyana-Venezuela mixed commission which preceded the Port-of-Spain Protocol had been held here in 1969, and that the island was again willing to be a neutral venue for meetings between the two countries.

SHEARER COMMENTS ON BANANA, SUGAR EXPORT LOSSES

FL111656 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 11 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica is losing millions of dollars because of its inability to meet its quotas for its important sugar markets and the situation with bananas is worse with outlets actually threatened, minister responsible for international trade, Hugh Shearer, has warned. Speaking in Parliament Mr Shearer noted that Jamaica had the capacity to sell 370,000 long tons of sugar annually--130,000 tons on the world market under the international sugar agreement, 125,000 tons to the European Economic Community (EEC) under the LOME Agreement and the remaining 115,000 tons on the local market.

Yet production this year was expected to reach a mere 230,000 tons, which meant that there was a shortfall of 140,000 tons, the deputy prime minister said. This year's sugar production compared with an output of 378,000 tons a decade ago, Mr Shearer noted. "With an average world market price of approximately 448 million dollars (US) a ton, the short fall means that Jamaica is losing 62.7 million dollars (US)," Mr Shearer said.

On bananas, Mr Shearer noted that in the past Jamaica had exported up to 150,000 tons of fruit to Britain, and that a steady decline had reached its lowest last year when only 34,000 tons were exported because of the damage done to the industry by Hurricane Allen, because of the slow rate of recovery from the hurricane the projection was for an even lower export this year 32,000 tons, he said. At current prices, Mr Shearer added, if Jamaica was exporting 150,000 tons of bananas its earnings would be 138 million dollars. He said that the inability of Jamaica and other African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) banana producers to satisfy the British market was responsible for fruit from Central America being able to make a break-through there.

Mr Shearer said that after already having had an earlier extension, Jamaica will now have its banana market protected until the end of this year, before the European Commission again dealt with the free-movement issue. The island had received the special consideration because of the destruction of the 1980 industry by [Hurricane] Allen.

"I want to be blunt to the country, we cannot continue forever to rely on pleading for special consideration. We must be able to show that we are moving back into a supply situation," he said. He pointed to Dominica whose banana industry had also been destroyed by hurricane damage, but yet had made a complete recovery to the point where it was growing more than its pre-hurricane production. Mr Shearer said that Jamaica's average three tons per acre of banana, of which at least one ton was below export quality, was not good enough, and made it clear that the industry would have to respond to the program for improvement or face the possibility of extinction.

BRIEFS

ELECTORAL POLL--Kingston, Jamaica, 15 Jun (CANAL)--The opposition People's National Party (PNP), currently commanding a mere 20 percent of the electorate, continues to lose electoral support while the ruling Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) was stabilizing its position, according to an opinion poll published by the GLEANER newspaper here. The poll was conducted by University of the West Indies political scientist, Dr Carl Stone, and the survey, covering 890 people in 50 communities across Jamaica, was done last month. The question posed was: "If an election were called now which party would you vote for?" The findings were that the JLP would get 48 percent of the vote, the PNP 20 percent, the Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ), two percent, while 30 percent were uncommitted. This compared to January when the JLP would have commanded 46 percent of the vote, the PNP 29, with 25 percent being uncommitted. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANAL in English 2010 GMT 15 Jun FL]

MONTSERRAT

BRIEFS

CHIEF MINISTER'S U.S. TRIP--Plymouth, Montserrat, 15 Jun (CANAL)--Montserrat Chief Minister John Osbourne has returned home from a 25-day tour of the United States. Mr Osbourne, who was there at the invitation of the U.S. Government, said he was particularly impressed with developments in farming, and had in fact established American contacts in this field. He spoke too of promised U.S. assistance in the development of lobster and fish farming here. [Bridgetown CANAL in English 1945 GMT 15 Jun 81 FL]